The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,136 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
CATHAY	2824	500	M. de Horne	28th Oct.
*I. BOKHARA	3834	534	A. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
†*VICTORIA	3834	534	C. F. Coles	11th "
I. BYDAS(ICK)	2824	453	E. Cross	18th "
SURAT	3854	534	J. L. Pardit	25th "
VERONA	3144	500	F. Spock	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

For steamers marked (improved) direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the above, passengers for London change vessels at Suez.

All Indian steamers call at Colombo.

† The new steamer Victoria, 3834 tons, Captain C. F. Coles, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 104 Second Saloon Passengers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and backs via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-cargo leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3377	700	A. B. Daniell	28th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4491	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3940	621	L. H. Moale	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4732	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BAZZURNO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 25th "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passages, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich.	4,000	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan. 1888.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	14th Nov

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Sept. 15, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 tons, Captain W. M GREIVE, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 12th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th October 1887.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc,
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them towards the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP & CO, Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

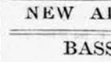
THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 25, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OF FOR INDIA, } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

IRISH WHISKY.

THOSE who prefer an IRISH WHISKY will find our brand extremely good, our present holdings are finer and more mellow than usual, no Irish Whisky imported into India can be compared with it.

Cash Price, Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORT.
(SANDEMAN'S.)

THIS well known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price Rs. 34 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

EUREKA SKIN CURE.

A SUPERB AND NEVER FAILING REMEDY,

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description Specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which after a few applications quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per Bottle, 12 Annas.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S PAINLESS CORN AND WART REMOVER.

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle, 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.

This Wine was drunk at several of the banquets given in honour of His Excellency Lord Dufferin when on tour in November last.

Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54-0 ; Pints, Rs. 29-8.

The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Cash Prices, per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	62 0	34 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s FINEST DRY	54 0	29 8
Do. do RESERVE CUVEE	60 0	33 0
ROEDERER'S	63 0	...
SAUMER, SUPERIOR SPARKLING	29 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

DRESS PUMPS. DRESS OXFORD SHOES TENNIS SHOES.

OUR SEASON'S SHIPMENTS now to hand in the above. These Goods are of very superior finish and quality, and in Tennis and Athletic Shoes we have the very latest and approved makes, especially manufactured to withstand the effects of this Climate, viz. (Soles never come off).

Dress Pumps lined with Rich Satin, West End Shapes	... Rs. 12 8
Dress Oxford Shoes, Superior finish	... " 14 0
The "Champion" Tennis Shoes, very Durable, Compressed Felt Soles, very Light	Ladies'... " 9 8
Do. do. do. Gent.'s	from... " 11 8
The "Dermatine" (by letters patent) Tennis Shoes, in Black, Navy Blue, White Canvas and Buck Skin Uppers, Ladies' and Gent.'s	from... " 7 0
Brown Calf Tennis Shoes, pure Rubber Soles	... " 14 8

ANY OF THE ABOVE MADE TO MEASURE.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. REGISTER KEPT OF ALL MEASURES.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,
BOOT MAKERS, SADDLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN GOODS.

OF all kinds kept in stock. *Vide* Articles in *London Times*, 4th Oct. 1884; *Bombay Gazette*, Sept. 17th and 24th (respectively), headed

A NEW GOSPEL OF CLOTHES.

PAMPHLETS FREE ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,
Estd. 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. 1870.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS

SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,

BY

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs. 36-8	per doz.
Dry	" 30-8	"
Extra Dry	" 42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	" 36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO, Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	... Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	... " 65
" Gold Half-Hunting "	... " 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, [Opposite Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

LADIES ARRIVING FROM EUROPE

FOR obtaining ENTIRE OUTFITS Suitable for India, STYLISH PERFECT FIT, and QUALITY combined with MODERATE PRICES.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN,
DRESSMAKERS, MILLINERS AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy as inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETA SHIRTS.

Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.

Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.

Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.

Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A PORTRAIT OF
H. H. SHIVAJI RAO HOLKAR,
MAHARAJAH OF INDORE.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee & Stage Manager.....MR. H. STANLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
IMMENSE & ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 26TH OCTOBER 1887,
STRUCK OIL.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 27TH OCT. 1887,
EAST LYNNE.
BOOK AT ONCE TO SECURE GOOD SEATS.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Soldiers in uniform, half price to second and third seats only.
Box Office now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where seats can be secured for any night during the season.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9 sharp.

JUBILEE PURSE.
ENGLISH Calf Leather, first quality, solid sewn PURSE, warranted London-made with secret Gold pocket. Price Rs. 4.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

TO LET,—The well-known BUNGALOW at Matheran, known as the Paradise Lodge, commanding a most charming view and consisting of four bed and six Bath Rooms, a large Drawing Room and a Dining Room. The year before last occupied by the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Rent Moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF HIS LATE MAJESTY WAJID ALI SHAH, KING OF OUDH, deceased.
ALL Persons having Claims against the above Estate are required to submit them to the Undersigned within a period of two months from this date, after which no Claims whatever will be entertained.
Persons indebted to the Estate are also required to pay the sums due by them to the Undersigned forthwith.
By order of the Governor-General in Council,
W. F. PRIDEAUX, Lieut-Colonel,
Agent to the Governor-General in Council
Under Act No. XIX. of 1887.
8, Sudder Street, Calcutta, 24th October 1887.

"SPONGES."
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE MAGNIFICENT P. and O. JUBILEE Steamship VICTORIA, not only brought a large and distinguished company of visitors, for it brought us the largest and finest stocks of HONEYCOMB SPONGES ever landed in India,
BLEACHED
AND
UNBLEACHED.
FINE TEXTURE GRECIAN & CUBAN SPONGE.
From Re. 1 to Rs. 10, each.
A most varied Assortment.
We have therefore a better SELECTION than any other firm in Bombay and we invite comparison.
Note also all these Sponges are marked in plain figures at London Civil Service and Army and Navy Stores Prices.
We clean Sponges at 8 as. and Re. 1 each, but it hardly pays to do so.
When you can purchase a splendid new article from us at half the price charged by other firms.
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW GOODS.
IN VARIETIES.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
CABINET SIZE ALBUMS.
PHOTO SCREENS.
PHOTO FRAMES.
HAND BAGS.
GOLD JEWELLERY.
SILVER JWELLERY.
SCENT BOTTLES.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
OFFICE REQUISITES.
MECHANICAL TOYS.
WORK BOXES.
MUSICAL BOXES, Hindoostani Tunes.
IVORY HAIR BRUSHES.
DRESSING BAGS with Silver and Ivory Fittings.
SOLID LEATHER TOURIST CASES.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.
A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... „ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... „ 70
All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.
MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887
Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in
"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."
Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.
Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.
Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'
Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERUS* SWITZERLAND
Machinery beats cheap labour.
THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.
If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY
Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.
The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.
THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.
May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.
140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.
The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from
SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.
Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.
Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

MASONIC.
THE INSTALLATION of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G. &c., &c., &c., as District Grand Master for Bombay will take place at Government House, Parel, on the 12th November, 1887. All Master Masons who wish to attend should send in their names to Bro. W. H. Hussey, D. G. S., "The Wilderness," Mazagon, not later than 31st October.

NOTICE.
I DO hereby give Notice that from the 1st proximo, till the end of that month, any DOG found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.
F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Oct. 24, 1887.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the time for sending in Tenders for GUNNIES and LABOUR has been EXTENDED till the 28th instant.
A. W. CAMPBELL,
Acting Chief Agent.
Bombay, Oct. 22, 1887.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—
I. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee.
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee for the year 1887-88 and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 19th October 1887.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.
JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

MINNIE SINGERS.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held at 9-30 p.m. on FRIDAY next, the 28th inst., at the Fort Gymkhana, for receiving and adopting the report, passing the accounts for the past year, and electing officers for the ensuing year, also for the transaction of any other business of which due notice has been given.
FRANK WARD,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
Minnie Singers.
Oct. 21st, 1887.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
SERGES FOR SUITS, DRESSES, HABITS, &c., &c
Broadcloths, Blue, Green, Claret, Chocolate, Scarlet for Servants' Winter Uniforms.
Flannels—Plain and Striped, for Cricketing and Lawn Tennis.
Cotton Fabrics—Drills, Dusuters, Sheets, Towels, &c.
Printed Floor Cloths in a variety of new Designs and Colors.
For Sample Books and other informations apply to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 5 per New issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1886.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividened Warrants.
A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887. Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1888, estimated at 10,000 Gallons.
Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 5-0, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 9th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th October 1887.

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held, on WEDNESDAY the 26th October 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company for the purpose of confirming the following special Resolution which was carried at the Extraordinary Meeting on the 5th October 1887.
"RESOLVED that Subject to the supervision of the Directors, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, shall have the general conduct and management of the business and affairs of the Company, and shall have power on behalf of the Company to purchase and sell and enter into any contracts for the purchase and sale of grains, flour, coal, stores, &c., &c., as may appear to them necessary or advisable in the interest of the Company. The said Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., as such Secretaries and Treasurers, shall further have authority to employ at their discretion all such managers, officers, engineers, mechanics, artisans, servants, agents or workmen required for the said Company, its successors and assigns, on such terms and conditions as they, the said Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., shall think fit, and shall have like authority at their discretion to discharge such servants, agents, or workmen, and others from time to time to engage, provided that any written agreements relating to such employment shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for their approval. The powers conferred by this clause are supplementary to and not in substitution of the powers conferred on the Board of Directors by clause 98 of these Articles of Association."
By order of the Board of Directors,
LANG, MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the Honble. and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healderies, Inventories, Collieries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co. Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.
F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT. PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.
WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER LAGER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „
F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.
THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	...
Graacher (Mosel)	13	...
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Chrstoly	...	13
5 St. Estepha	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estepha (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22		
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31		
TERMS—NETT CASH.		
Apply to		
BREUL & Co.,		
Bombay, 25, Meadow Street.		

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	55 0	...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	52 0 Rs.	54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	60 0 „	62 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0 „	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0 „	...
Niersteiner	19 0 „	...
Leibfrauenmilch	21 0 „	24 0
Steinwein	„ „	„ „
Hochheimer Berg	25 0 „	28 0
Rudesheimer	„ „	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0 „	31 0
Johannisberger	35 0 „	...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...
PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.
Good Old Red Port ..... Rs. 19 0 ...
Fine „ „ ..... „ 22 0 ...
Very fine „ „ ..... „ 27 0 ...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port .. „ 38 0 ...
CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	„ „
Los Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	„
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	„
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	„

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	„
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	„
Chateau Larose	„ 23 0	„

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Astrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Dra de Barreyre	„ 16 0	„

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	„
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	„

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessaudier & Co's Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 25 0	
„ „	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blood	„ 20 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 „	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	„ ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	...
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	...
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 20 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 29, Rs. 0 11		per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at 0 9
„ „ „	1 do. 1 0
„ „ „	2 do. 1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Do. medium size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.
Bombay, August 28, 1887.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOLWHED.
All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.
NOTICE.
WE have appointed COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited, General and Tea Merchants, our SOLE AGENTS, for the sale of our well-known CHOICE TEAS, in Bombay, Poona, and neighbourhood. This firm will supply the public with any quantity at the rates obtaining at our Factory, viz:—Orange Pekoe, Rs. 1-6 per lb., Pekoe Rs. 1-3 per lb., Pekoe Souchong, As. 14 per lb., Household Mixture, As. 10 per lb. Our Teas are unsurpassed for strength and quality, and we invite comparison.
THE KANGRA VALLEY TEA Co., Ld.,
GOPALPORE FACTORY, DHARAMSALLA.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminus at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.
It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREAD NEEDLE STREET, E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 548,900.
REST..... „ 132,412.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargeing our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.
C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, for the supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1888.
Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Printed Stationery.
Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rupees two for each Schedule.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each article or item for which he tenders and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder.
Samples of Oil for Lighthouse use must be sent in not later than the 15th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one five gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.
E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 3rd October, 1887.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET.
JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL
OF THE CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,
FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.
Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

	1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."
Samples forwarded on application.
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS
UPMANNS, BOCK'S EAGLES, LARRANAGAS, &c.
By direct Importation.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,350,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

TO BE LET, a TOP FLOOR in the Fort consisting of a Drawing, Dining, Two Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 70. For further particulars apply to
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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 3, 1883, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could mult

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, 3 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, 4 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th :—St. Bernard (s), from Rangoon. Yesterday :—Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Aston Hall (s), for Liverpool.

FAIR.—The annual Wittooba fair will be held at Lady Jamsetjee Road, Mahim, to-morrow Thursday and Friday.

A LOST CURRENCY NOTE.—The currency note No. C.2 45731, for which a reward of Rs. 50 has been advertised, has been found.

HIGH COURT BUSINESS.—Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice West, the vacation Judges on the Original and Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court respectively, sat yesterday to dispose of emergent business on the Appellate Side. There was nothing of special interest in the matters that were heard.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday the 26th instant) the following papers will be read :—On Popular Superstitions of Bengal, by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, and Miscellaneous Notes.

THE CASH BAZAAR Co., Ld.—At the meeting of the company, which was held on yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. Read being in the chair, it was resolved that the resolution passed at the last meeting deciding to wind up the company voluntarily should be confirmed. After some desultory discussion it was also agreed, by a majority, that Messrs. G. W. Read and Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner be appointed liquidators at a remuneration of 5 per cent. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday declared Thomas Jackson and Michael Flynn military deserters and passed an order remanding them to the military authorities at Colaba. Both men were taken up as vagrants. It was suspected that they were deserters. Constable Nelmes inquired into the matter, but the men eventually admitted they had deserted, the first from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment at Mhow and the second from the 20th Lancashire Fusiliers at Nusseerabad.

ROBBING A RELATIVE.—Inspector Butterfield charged Goverdhundas Dayal and two other Bunias and a Mahomedan named Noor Mahomed, with stealing two silver cups. The first accused, it appeared, in conjunction with the other Bunias, appropriated two silver cups which belonged to an uncle, and pledged them with the help of the Mahomedan. In defence the whole affair was denied, and it was urged that as the uncle did not complain the Court could not entertain the charge. Mr. Ryan convicted the accused and fined them all, except the Mahomedan, Rs. 50. The latter, being an old offender, was sentenced to a month's hard labour.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, two incorrigible Eurasian bad characters Charles Ainsworth *alias* John Ainsworth, against whom there appeared a register of ten previous convictions, and Charles Prescott, were charged by Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having, on the night of the 19th instant, committed robbery from the person of Antone John DeSouza, of a bunch of five keys and a corkscrew valued Rs. 2, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence, on a public thoroughfare at Camateepoora, No. 1, on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' and No. 2 to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. Ryan convicted Gungaram Vassonjee, a young Bania, in a charge of receiving and retaining stolen property. A companion of the accused, it appeared, had on the night of the Devali illuminations snatched off a richly embroidered cap off the head of a little Parsee girl who was being driven round the town in a carriage to view the lights. After managing to evade the police who pursued him he made over the cap, which was valued at Rs. 30, to the accused, who in turn bargained with another man to sell it. The latter fortunately brought it to the coachman employed by the father of the Parsee girl, who recognized the cap and reported the matter to the police. Enquiries elicited the above facts. The accused was fined Rs. 50, and sentenced to two days' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. SETH FUTEHCHAND ATMARAM.—As only too mournfully anticipated Seth Futehchand Atmaram breathed his last on the evening of Tuesday last at about 8 p.m. More than a week previous to his death it was known to his medical attendants and to a few intimate friends and relations that the disease from which he was suffering would terminate fatally. Seth Futehchand Atmaram was the only son of Rao Bahadur Atmaram Pritamdas, who died twenty-two months ago. Seth Atmaram was the mukhi of a large section of the town and Seth Futehchand succeeded his father in the mukhiship and also in the Municipal Corporation. He had a large number of personal friends and was very popular in his own community. He was one of the Municipal Trustees on the new Karachi Port Trust and was much liked by his colleagues both in the Municipality and on the Port Trust. He was barely 28 years old at the time of his death.—*Sind Times.*

THE THREE CARD TRICK.—Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday convicted Ismail Cassum of gambling with cards. Superintendent Brewin, who prosecuted, stated the circumstances under which he arrested the accused who was playing the three card trick in the streets before a large crowd. As desired by the Magistrate Mr. Brewin explained the trick which was to find out among three cards thrown on their faces with studied carelessness a particular card named. The player placed the amount of his bet on the card he fancied, but if he happened to select the right one, an accomplice of the accused then staked a higher amount and the accused would then refund the first bet and in this way would never lose. Just as he came up a little boy had lost Rs. 6 to the accused. The Magistrate remarked that the offence was more one of cheating than gambling. He was sorry that this class of gambling had not been included in the new Act which had lately been passed. A fine of Rs. 15 was inflicted and Rs. 4, which was found with the accused, was confiscated by the Court. There was an alternative of fifteen days' hard labour.

THE MURDER BY A GOANESE CHRISTIAN AT POONA.—The case against Javo Pavlo, a Goanese Christian, who was charged with having, on the 9th instant, murdered a boy of his own class, named Joachim Fernandez, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a butcher's knife, came on for hearing before Mr. W. H. Crowe, Sessions Judge, on Monday at Poona. The prisoner, on being examined, pleaded guilty to the charge of murder. He said that the property before the Court was found in his possession ; that the silver waist-band belonged to the deceased, and that he had sold it to a goldsmith. The four rupees before the Court were the proceeds of the sale of the ornament, and that he had cut the throat of the deceased with a knife while under the influence of liquor. He further said that he had either thrown the knife into the river or somewhere else. The Court found the accused Javo Pavlo guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he had committed murder by causing the death of Joachim Fernandez and had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and directed that the said Javo Pavlo be hanged by the neck till he was dead. The sentence was passed subject to the confirmation of the High Court.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE POONA CANTONMENT POLICE.—The Cantonment Police have at last succeeded in tracing some of the thefts of soldiers' blankets which have been so frequent of late. A Mhang *budmash*, recently released from a sentence of 7 years' imprisonment, has been apprehended by Mr. Collett, who has so far been successful in recovering six blankets, which had been sold to General Knowles' servants, and in the sepoys' quarters at Yerrowda. A pair of boots has also been traced to the same man, which proves to have been stolen from a private of the Durham L.I. An ayah in the employ of Dr. Salaman, Superintendent of the Yerrowda Central Jail, has also been robbed of a box containing saris and other personal property valued at about Rs. 25, and the prisoner was seen about the Jail on the night of the theft. Nothing, however, has yet transpired beyond this fact to connect him with this crime. The charges against him will shortly be investigated by the Cantonment Magistrate.—*Ibid.*

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 12th Lancers arrived at Poona yesterday in two special trains at 9-40 a.m., and 10-35 a.m. The Regiment will leave on the 27th and 28th instant, in two special trains, for Bombay *en route* to England.

THE RAJA OF DHRANGDRA.—H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dhrangdra left Poona for Mahableshwar on Saturday last on a visit to his Excellency Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.—*Poona Observer.*

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL.

THE General Committee of the Corporation have received the following opinion from Messrs. Crawford and Buckland on points in the New Municipal Bill referred to them :—

Whether it is not our opinion that the legal effect of Section 65 of the Bill will be to destroy all the inherent right of the Corporation and Town Council respectively, and so *pro tanto* to diminish their control. We take it that the expression "inherent right of the Corporation and Town Council" as here used has reference to such rights as they derive from the present Municipal Acts, for the Corporation and Town Council being entirely the creation of the Legislature, have not, we think, any right inherent in them beyond what is expressly or by necessary implication conferred on them by the particular Legislative enactments by which they are constituted.

Section 65 of the Bill purports in express terms to limit the respective functions and authorities of the Corporation and of the Town Council, to those specifically prescribed, and vested in them, by the Bill, and it therefore becomes necessary, in order to answer this question, to compare the specific provisions of the Bill which bear on those functions and authorities with those of the present Acts.

As to the rights of the Corporation.

The particular instances in which, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the rights of the Corporation under the present Acts, would be in any way curtailed or controlled by the Bill are five in number, namely :—

(1) Under the Bill (Section 65,) Sub-Section (3), Clause (c), the Commissioner would have power, in any case of emergency, to exercise, with the consent of the Town Council, any of the powers of the Corporation ; whereas, under the present Acts, there is no similar provision to this.

(2) Under the Bill (Sections 62, 63, 516 and 518) the control over the Corporation which would be exercisable by Government would be more general, and somewhat more absolute in its terms, than under Sections 40 and 41 of the present Acts.

(3) Under the Bill, Section 133, the power of transposing Budget Grants during the year would be exercisable by the Town Council "if they think necessary," whereas, under the present Acts, this power is made exercisable by them "in case of necessity." The distinction might possibly have (though perhaps it was not intended that it should have) the effect of placing in the hands of the Town Council a more uncontrolled power than they now possess of altering the application of Budget Grants sanctioned by the Corporation.

(4) Under the Bill, Section 79 (2), the sanctioning power of the Corporation in regard to the salaries of individual clerks and servants would be limited to offices carrying emoluments exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem, whereas, under Section 27 of the present Acts, it applies also to those below that amount.

(5) Under the Bill, Section 136, the appointment of auditors would rest with Government ; whereas, under Section 31 of the present Acts, the Corporation have the power of appointing them.

Except in these five particulars, it does not appear to us that Section 65, or the other provisions of the Bill, will destroy or curtail the rights which the Corporation now have under the present Acts, or diminish their control.

In arriving at this conclusion, we have not overlooked the fact that Sections 219, 220, 259 and 289 of the Bill do not, like the corresponding Sections (187, 188, 147 and 154) of the present Acts, in express terms provide for the sanction of the Corporation in regard to the matters therein respectively contemplated, of namely, the construction, alteration, improvement, &c., of public sewers, the construction of aqueducts, and the improvement of public streets and making of new public streets.

But practically it seems to us that (save in the particulars (2) and (3) abovementioned) the controlling and sanctioning power of the Corporation in regard to these matters would be just as effectually secured by the Bill as it is by the present Acts ; the Commissioner obviously cannot undertake works without funds from which to pay for them, and (having regard to Section 115) money cannot possibly be available to him for the purpose, unless covered by a current budget grant, it will thus be, in effect, impossible for the Commissioner to undertake the construction of a sewer, or aqueduct, or the making of a street, unless the Corporation have previously sanctioned a budget grant for the purpose. The Corporation under Section 129 will have a discretion as to whether any particular work proposed to be undertaken is necessary or desirable, and will have power to reject, if they do not approve it ; or, if they deem the information and materials before them insufficient to enable them to come to a decision they will be able to refer back the Budget estimate or withhold their sanction, unless and until such further information as they may deem necessary has been furnished and they have been satisfied.

In short, the Corporation will, we think, substantially be able to exercise an effectual control subject to the two qualifications pointed out in our letter of the 29th ultimo, namely,—(1) that a superior control will vest in Government, and (2) that the Town Council will, in certain circumstances, have the power of transposing Budget Grants during an official year.

As to the rights of the Town Council.

The particular instances in which the rights of the Town Council, under the present Acts, would be curtailed by the Bill, are to be found set out in detail under the heading " (c) The Town Council" in an opinion of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, which (having been published in the *Times of India* of the 15th June last) we may probably assume is available for reference ; it will therefore, perhaps, be sufficient if, in order to avoid needless repetition, we say that we have checked Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown's comparison in this respect, and find it correct, and that in so far as the present rights of the Town Council would be thus curtailed by the Bill, their control would undoubtedly be diminished.

Whether we see any practical difficulties in working the Act :—If sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 65 be struck out altogether. As regards sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 65, we are of opinion that the practical working of the Act greatly depends on the delimitated by a precise definition, such as we find here, of the respective functions and authorities of the Corporation, the Town Council, and the Commissioner ; we think that the more clearly these are defined the better, and more practically workable will the Act be.

In so far, therefore, as it may be thought desirable either to enlarge or restrict the powers of either of these authorities, we would recommend that reliance be placed rather on expressed provision than on the omission of this definition, for the absence of any definition from the present Acts has undoubtedly left room for a good deal of doubt and uncertainty, and has been consequently the cause of some practical difficulty in the past.

If sub-section (3), clause (c) be struck out altogether. We are not aware whether any practical difficulty has been experienced from the want of such a provision in the present Acts, but it seems obvious that an emergency might possibly arise which might absolutely necessitate an immediate expenditure not provided for on the Budget ; in such a case (in the absence of some such provision) the practical difficulty would at once present itself, that the expenditure immediately necessary would be altogether illegal. Had such a case arisen under the present Acts, we presume the Commissioner and Town Council would have taken on themselves the responsibility of making the expenditure in reliance on the Corporation subsequently confirming action, but they ought not, we think, to be placed in this position, and we consider that there should be some provision for such cases.

If Sub-section (3) clause (b) be so recast as to give the Corporation the right to exercise a general control as far as Municipal Officers are concerned. This question recognizes apparently a distinction between Municipal "Officers" and "Servants," but though we find the expression "Officers and Servants" occurring frequently in the Bill and we take it to include all persons in ordinary Municipal employ, (as distinguished from Contractors and others) who will be paid from Municipal monies, we do not find anything to show what classes of Municipal employes are respectively to be considered as officers or servants. We therefore hardly feel in a position at present to express an opinion on the point, beyond saying that it appears to us that some practical difficulties might arise in the exercise by the Commissioner of his executive functions, if the control which he must necessarily have over all subordinate officers were to be subject to a general control by the Corporation.

Whether in our opinion the provisions of Section 67 are likely to involve any undue hardship on the public. For the purpose of answering this question, we must of course assume that the power of delegation would be exercised by the Commissioner with reasonable discretion both as regards the person to whom, and the extent to which, the delegation is made, and also with reasonable regard to the nature of the particular provisions in respect of which such delegation is, in each case, made.

Upon this assumption we are of opinion (after carefully considering the numerous sections, sub-sections, and clauses mentioned in sub-section (2) that this section is not likely to involve any undue hardship on the public.

No doubt some of the provisions in question, from their nature, necessarily involve the exercise of specially arbitrary powers of interference with private rights, as, for instance, the powers given by Sections 220 and 263 of carrying municipal drains and water mains through private property, and the power given by Section 352 of requiring, and by Section 492 of carrying out, the demolition of structures appearing to the Commissioner to be dangerous ; but it will be for the Commissioner, by prescribing proper conditions and limitations, to restrict the exercise of the power delegated, and make it subject to his personal sanction in cases where this seems desirable, as it no doubt would be in such cases as above referred to.

In a further letter Messrs. Crawford and Buckland write :—

We have the honour to state, in reply to letter No. 1062, dated the 26th ultimo, that, unless any of the existing Loan obligations of the Corporation have been contracted on the faith of a representation expressly or impliedly held out by the Municipality, that the minimum rate for levy of the consolidated rate would be maintained at eight per centum, there is no legal difficulty, so far as we can see, which would prevent the Local Legislature, by the proposed new Act from reducing the minimum rate for levy of the "General tax" (which we understand to be the equivalent under the Bill for the present consolidated rate).

All the Loans issued by the Municipality in recent years have been issued under the provisions of the "Local Authorities Loan Act 1879," under Section 7 of which Act, rules have been made by the Governor-General in Council by which such Loans have been regulated.

We have not these rules before us, but we believe that they provide (amongst other things) that the particulars of the funds on the security of which a loan is proposed to be raised shall be stated in the application to Government for sanction to the raising of such loan, and that such application be published for a certain time before sanction is accorded.

If the applications in regard to the Loans in question have contained anything which could be construed as a representation that the Loans would in part be secured by a consolidated rate of not less than 8 per centum, the Local Government might, and probably would, feel a difficulty about passing an Act authorizing a lower minimum rate.

In the absence of any such representation it is merely, we think, a question of whether or not it is proper or desirable to reduce the minimum.

RAKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above Fund :—

Already acknowledged	Rs.	4,189	12 6
H. H. Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I.		500	0 0
	Rs.	4,689	12 6

MADRAS.

THE LATE REV. ALEXANDER TODD.—A correspondent writes to a Madras paper :—Many of his friends in Madras will be sorry to hear of the death of *the Rev. Alexander Todd, from disease of the* kidneys, at New Zealand. The Rev. A. Todd was a very earnest and energetic minister of the Free Church Mission, and during the very short period of his connection at Madras, his high Christian character and missionary zeal gained for him the most important position among his brethren. He took a great amount of interest in evangelistic work, street preaching, and cottage meetings, and visiting, and interested himself in a special manner in connection with the services at the Medical Mission Chapel at Royapuram where he ministered in 1878 during the absence of Dr. W. Elder who was on leave in Scotland, and it was owing to his constant ill-health that he was forced to leave India for a better climate, and went to New Zealand, where he ministered till his death. The members of the Church at New Zealand have raised a monument to his memory, and Mrs. Todd is at present engaged in writing a short account of his life.

THE QUESTION OF STAMPING RECEIPTS FOR MONEY.—On Thursday last, before the Chief Justice and Justice Muthusawmy Iyer, a native, named Motoo Periandy Pillay, a Forest Agent in Periacolam, in the Tinnevelly District, appealed against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 25 passed upon him for not stamping a receipt for Rs. 100, being the amount received by him from a Mr. A. F. Martin, Coffee Planter, Chittava estate, Tinnevelly District. It appears that Mr. Martin had been in the habit of sending monies occasionally to the appellant and could never get the appellant to grant him a proper receipt for the same. The appellant would simply acknowledge the amount by an ordinary unstamped letter. This led to Mr. Martins continually writing to the man to send a proper stamped receipt, till at length, on his once more repeating the practice in connection with the above sum of Rs. 100. Mr. Martin instituted legal proceedings, and the man was fined Rs. 25. The man, in his appeal before their lordships, urged that Mr. Martin had sent him a cheque for Rs. 100, and that, under certain sections of the Stamp Act, the cheque in question was not money, and his (appellant's) letter was simply a reply telling Mr. Martin that the cheque had come to hand. It was no receipt for money. Their lordships held that the cheque did represent money and had a money value, and they therefore affirmed the conviction and dismissed the appeal.—*Times.*

DACOITY AND MURDER.—At the Tellicherry Sessions before Mr. H. Nelson 9 accused (4 Moplas and 3 Tiyans) were charged, under Secs. 302, 307 and 395, with murder, attempt to murder, and dacoity. The facts of this case were these : Deceased (a Mopla,) with his son, a boy of about 10 years of age was sleeping in the verandah of his shop. The miscreants, robbers as they appeared, seized him, and bound him hands and feet and strangled him to death ; they then laid hold of the boy and hurled him into the river close by, but fortunately the boy did not fall in deep water, and, after recovering from the effects of the shock, he crawled along and got up a tree, where he sat watching what was going on in the shop opposite. After this the robbers opened the keys and shop from deceased's waist, opened the door, got in, and began ransacking its contents. There were several boxes, which were broken open, and the contents consisting of gold and silver ornaments and other valuables and money, removed. They then unearthed a jar of money which was buried in the ground in one of the rooms, and, after securing their booty —of the value of nearly Rs. 1,000—they decamped. The boy stuck on to the tree till morning—when he got down and gave the alarm. His relations, who were living not far from the shop, and the neighbours came up, and the fatal result of a most dastardly crime was presented to their eyes. The body of the deceased was sent on to the hospital, and a *post mortem* examination having been held, it was found that death was the result of extreme violence caused by strangulation. Fortunately, the little boy was able to identify the robber murderers, and the whole case rested principally on the evidence of this boy. In the case of some of the accused, stolen property was taken on search, and one of the accused, a neighbour of deceased, was named by the boy soon after the occurrence, in the morning. Two of the accused also made confessional statements before the Magistrate, implicating themselves and the remaining accused, which, as usual, they retracted before the Session Court. The accused, one and all, pleaded not guilty. After a most patient trial, which lasted for 5 days, the Jury brought in a verdict of guilty of dacoity as against the 9 accused, and they were all sentenced to transportation for life. As regards the other offences, *murder* and *attempt at murder*, the opinion of the Jury was treated as that of Assessors, and, although they found the 1st to 6th prisoners guilty, the Judge concurred only as regards the 1st to 4th prisoners, who were accordingly sentenced again to transportation for life.—*Times.*

FORGERY AT MADHWANOOR.—Three Moplas, one of them a female, were charged at the Tellicherry Sessions last week, with forgery, under sec. 467 I. P. C. The woman was also charged before the Committing Magistrate with false personation before the Sub Registrar of Madhwanoor. The Prosecutrix was the wife of the 1st accused, and was living with him in his house. Her former husband left her some property at his death, and she became involved in litigation, which was conducted for her by her 2nd husband, the 1st accused. After terminating the litigation, 1st accused wanted his wife, the prosecutrix, to give him a mortgage deed for Rs. 150, mortgaging to him her rights over the property which she acquired from her late husband ; but she refused. Thereupon the 1st, in concert with the 3rd accused, his nephew, concocted a document purporting to be a mortgage by the prosecutrix in favour of her husband for Rs. 150, and got the 2nd accused, his sister, who bore the same name as prosecutrix, to falsely personate her before the Sub-Registrar. After a period of about 9 months the prosecutrix got scent of the affair, left her husband, and instituted proceedings against the parties. The 1st accused maintained that the document in question was really executed by his wife in his favour. The 2nd accused, his sister, made a confessional statement before the Magistrate in which she made a clean breast of the whole affair. This she retracted before the Sessions Court. The 3rd accused denied all knowledge of the matter.

The Assessors found the 1st and 2nd prisoners guilty, and the 3rd prisoner not guilty. The Judge sentenced the 1st accused to *transportation for life*, and the 2nd accused to 4 years simple imprisonment. The 3rd accused was acquitted.—*Times.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

THE Young Men's Christian Association Service will be held on board the s. s. Knight of St. George in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

THE SHOOTING OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE results of the shooting of the Indian army during the last musketry season are published below. As regards British Infantry, the best shooting regiment in India is the 2nd Middlesex (Kamptee), which stands alone at a figure of over 200, and alone reaches the standard "very good." Not one of the regiments in the Bombay Command reach the standard of good. The shooting of five is described as moderate, while that of two—namely, the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, and the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment—is bad. Amongst Native Cavalry regiments, the 2nd Bombay Lancers, with a figure of merit of 77·41 holds the seventeenth place, its shooting coming under the head of very good. The 5th Bombay Cavalry on the other hand is at the bottom of the list. As regards the Infantry, several of the regiments have the credit of very good shooting, but the majority are only moderate shots. The following return shows the figure of merit of each regiment :—

	Corps.	Figure of Merit.	Standard.
British Cavalry.			
1	12th Lancers	166·83	Good.
2	1st Dragoon Guards	157·83	Moderate.
3	17th Lancers	149·47	Do.
4	7th Dragoon Guards	147·96	Do.
5	6th Dragoon Guards	146·04	Do.
6	2nd Dragoon Guards	141·16	Do.
7	8th Hussars	135·78	Do.
8	7th Hussars	134·29	Do.
9	3rd Dragoon Guards	130·20	Bad.
	British Infantry.		
1	2nd Battn Middlesex Regiment	209·30	Very good
2	2nd ,, Royal Fusiliers	195·58	Good.
3	2nd ,, Royal Warwickshire	193·96	Do.
4	1st ,, Border Regiment	189·34	Do.
5	4th ,, King's Royal Rifle Corps	188·22	Do.
6	2nd ,, Norfold Regiment	183·85	Do.
7	4th ,, Rifle Brigade	183·16	Do.
8	1st ,, Oxfordshire L Infantry	182·94	Do.
9	2nd ,, Manchester Regiment	182·22	Do.
10	2nd ,, Cheshire Regiment	178·23	Moderate.
11	2nd ,, Bedfordshire Regiment	177·42	Do.
12	2nd ,, South Wales Borderers	176·54	Do.
13	2nd ,, Lancashire Fusiliers	176·08	Do.
14	1st ,, East Lancashire Regt.	175·28	Do.
15	1st ,, West Riding Regiment	174·92	Do.
16	2nd ,, Devonshire Regiment	173·78	Do.
17	1st ,, Leinster Regiment	170·86	Do.
18	1st ,, Hampshire Regiment	169·97	Do.
19	2nd ,, East Yorkshire Regt.	169·04	Do.
20	2nd ,, Leicestershire Regt.	169·44	Do.
21	1st ,, King's O. S. Borderers	166·06	Do.
22	1st ,, Yorkshire L I (Depot)	166·01	Do.
23	2nd ,, West Yorkshire Regt.	165·50	Do.
24	2nd ,, Wiltshire Regiment	164·74	Do.
25	2nd ,, Seaforth Highlanders	163·75	Do.
26	2nd ,, North Staffordshire Rgt.	163·07	Do.
27	2nd ,, Highland L Infantry	162·65	Do.
28	1st ,, Connaught Rangers	162·60	Do.
29	2nd ,, Derbyshire Regiment	161·01	Do.
30	2nd ,, Scottish Rifles	158·27	Do.
31	1st ,, Royal Irish Fusiliers	158·27	Do.
32	2nd ,, Gloucestershire Regt.	158·04	Do.
33	1st ,, Durham L Infantry	157·26	Do.
34	2nd ,, Royal Dublin Fusiliers	157·14	Do.
35	2nd ,, Royal Sussex Regiment	154·02	Do.
36	2nd ,, Lincolnshire Regiment	153·46	Do.
37	1st ,, Worcestershire Regt.	152·35	Do.
38	2nd ,, Northumberland Fusl.	150·10	Do.
39	1st ,, Suffolk Regiment	146·66	Do.
40	2nd ,, Oxfordshire L Infantry	145·74	Do.
41	1st ,, East Kent Regiment	145·62	Do.
42	1st ,, East Surrey Regiment	145·44	Do.
43	2nd ,, Durham L Infantry	144·36	Do.
44	2nd ,, Royal Lancaster Regt.	142·24	Do.
45	1st ,, Loyal N Lancashire Rgt.	139·17	Do.
46	2nd ,, Royal Scots Fusiliers	135·37	Do.
47	2nd ,, Liverpool Regt (Depot).	133·01	Do.
48	2nd ,, Royal Irish Regiment	129·94	Do.
49	2nd ,, Yorkshire L Infantry	126·25	Do.
	Native Cavalry.		
1	3rd Madras Light Cavalry	100·04	Very good.
2	14th Bengal Lancers	95·55	Do.
3	2nd Punjab Cavalry	88·56	Do.
4	Corps of Guides (Cavalry)	88·04	Do.
5	1st Punjab Cavalry	87·96	Do.
6	18th Bengal Lancers	87·74	Do.
7	4th Bengal Cavalry	86·61	Do.
8	Deoli Irregular Force (Cavy)	86·10	Do.
9	8th Bengal Cavalry	85·92	Do.
10	12th Bengal Cavalry	8 ·66	Do.
11	15th Bengal Cavalry	84·50	Do.
12	1st Bengal Cavalry	83·75	Do.
13	3th Punjab Cavalry	83·71	Do.
14	13th Bengal Lancers	83·32	Do.
15	17th Bengal Cavalry	82·46	Do.
16	11th Bengal Lancers	82·20	Do.
17	2nd Bombay Lancers	81·82	Do.
18	6th Bengal Cavalry	80·83	Do.
19	7th Bengal Cavalry (Depot)	80·63	Do.
20	19th Bengal Lancers	79·70	Good.
21	10th Bengal Lancers	78·77	Do.
22	2nd Cavalry Hyderabad Contgt.	77·95	Do.
23	2nd Bombay Light Cavalry	77·41	Do.
24	3rd Bengal Cavalry	77·37	Do.
25	2nd Regiment Central In. Horse.	76·95	Do.
26	Erinpura Irregular Force (Cavy.).	76·49	Do.
27	2nd Bengal Cavalry	76·02	Do.
28	3rd Punjab Cavalry	75·46	Do.
29	4th Madras Light Cavalry	75·35	Do.
30	2nd Madras Lancers	74·20	Do.
31	1st Central India Horse	73·93	Do.
32	5th Bengal Cavalry	73·67	Do.
33	16th Bengal Cavalry	72·95	Do.
34	9th Bengal Lancers	68·28	Moderate.
35	4th Bombay Cavalry	68·11	Do.
36	4th Cavy. Hyderabad Contgt.	66·25	Do.
37	1st Cavy. Hyderabad Contgt.	55·71	Bad.
38	5th Bombay Cavalry	51·03	Do.
	Sappers and Miners.		
1	Bombay Sappers and Miners	68·08	Moderate.
2	Bengal Sappers and Miners	66·99	Do.
3	Madras Sappers and Miners	63·95	Do.
	Native Infantry.		
1	29th Punjab Infantry	140·99	Very good
2	Merwara Battalion	139·98	Do.
3	6th Punjab Infantry	139·85	Do.
4	19th Punjab Infantry	135·88	Do.
5	45th Sikhs	134·42	Do.
6	4th Sikh Infantry	133·66	Do.
7	Deoli Irregular Force (Infantry)	133·05	Do.
8	24th Punjab Infantry	131·10	Do.
9	2nd Punjab Infantry	130·42	Do.
10	2nd Sikh Infantry	129·22	Do.
11	22nd Punjab Infantry	128·93	Do.
12	25th Punjab Infantry	128·64	Do.
13	1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas	127·85	Do.
14	Bhopal Battalion	126·94	Do.
15	3rd Sikh Infantry	125·86	Do.
16	40th Bengal Infantry	125·72	Do.
17	4th Punjab Infantry	125·23	Do.
18	30th Punjab Infantry	124·59	Do.
19	20th Punjab Infantry	124·52	Do.
20	5th Punjab Infantry	124·32	Do.
21	24th Madras Infantry	124·12	Do.
22	29th Madras Infantry	123·66	Do.
23	13th Bombay Infantry	123·08	Do.
24	14th Sikhs	123·00	Do.
25	1st Sikh Infantry	122·47	Do.
26	10th Bengal Infantry	122 02	Do.
27	3rd Bengal Infantry	121·71	Do.
28	4th Infy. Hyderabad Contingent	121·62	Do.
29	8th Bengal Infantry	121·13	Do.
30	13th Bengal Infantry	120·54	Do.
31	9th Bombay Infantry	119·97	Do.
32	7th Bengal Infantry	119·84	Do.
33	Corps of Guides (Infantry)	119·72	Do.
34	1st Battalion 1st Goorkhas	119·52	Do.
35	4th Bengal Infantry	119·13	Do.
36	28th Punjab Infantry	118·53	Do.
37	1st Battalion 6th Goorkhas	118·42	Do.
38	30th Bombay Infantry	118·05	Do.
39	1st Punjab Infantry	117·81	Do.
40	1st Battalion 2nd Goorkhas	117·54	Do.
41	11th Madras Infantry	116·80	Do.
42	23rd Bombay Infantry (Depot)	116·72	Do.
43	15th Sikhs	116·63	Do.
44	19th Madras Infantry	116·55	Do.
45	23rd Pioneers	116·10	Do.
46	33rd Madras Infantry	115·98	Do.
47	2nd Battalion 2nd Goorkhas	115·92	Do.
48	31st Punjab Infantry	115·50	Do.
49	21st Bombay Infantry	115·15	Do.
50	19th Bombay Infantry	114·32	Moderate.
51	21st Punjab Infantry	114·29	Do.
52	29th Bengal Infantry	114·23	Do.
53	20th Bombay Infantry	114·05	Do.
54	22nd Bombay Infantry	113·11	Do.
55	38th Bengal Infantry	112·31	Do.
56	6th Infantry Hyderabad Contgnt.	112·15	Do.
57	9th Bengal Infantry	111·15	Do.
58	12th Bombay Infantry	111·08	Do.
59	10th Madras Infantry	110·28	Do.
	Native Infantry.—Continued.		
60	Maywar Bheel Corps	110·26	Moderate.
61	17th Bombay Infantry	110·21	Do.
62	1st Infantry Hyderabad Contgnt.	110·15	Do.
63	6th Madras Infantry	109·81	Do.
64	28th Madras Infantry	109·42	Do.
65	5th Bengal Light Infantry	109·39	Do.
66	8th Bombay Infantry	109·35	Do.
67	26th Bombay Infantry	109·16	Do.
68	42nd Goorkha Light Infantry	108·98	Do.
69	28th Bombay Light Infantry	108·56	Do.
70	32nd Pioneers	108·06	Do.
71	2nd Madras Infantry	107·75	Do.
72	22nd Madras Infantry	107·64	Do.
73	33rd Bengal Infantry	107·47	Do.
74	14th Bombay Infantry	106·72	Do.
75	17th Bengal Infantry	106·70	Do.
76	2nd Bombay Infantry	105·56	Do.
77	31st Madras Light Infantry	105·48	Do.
78	Erinpura Irregular Force (Infy.)	104·22	Bad.
79	5th Bengal Light Infy. (Depot.)	103·91	Do.
80	15th Madras Infantry	103·82	Do.
81	16th Bombay Infantry	103·80	Do.
82	30th Madras Infantry	103·47	Do.
83	7th Madras Infantry	102·24	Do.
84	3rd Bombay Light Infantry	101·85	Do.
85	20th Madras Infantry	101·29	Do.
86	4th Bombay Infantry	99·18	Do.
87	10th Bombay Infantry	96·90	Do.
88	24th B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

MEMORIAL WREATHES and CROSSES —Beautiful and Chaste Designs in White Everlasting Cape Flowers. Price on application to T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 189, Moola Road, Kirkee.

THE "UNITED SERVICE" TROUSERS STRETCHER.—By its use Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new, Brass Rods, Rs. 1-8. Best Electroplated, Rs. 5-8. THORPE & Co. Rampart-row, Bombay.

WHY GO YOURSELF or let your children walk in the hot sun when SHROFF BROTHERS offer such nice Sunshades at remarkably Cheap Prices.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—For a married couple, or two gentlemen or ladies, Victoria Cross-Road. No children or other Boarders. Terms per month Rs. 90. For Reference apply Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

WALERS.—Expected in a few days a small batch of first class Walers at STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—A pure bred ADEN COW, expected to Calve about 3rd Nov. next. Apply to Rev. T. H. GREIG, Marine Lines.

YOUNG WOMAN, European, wishes situation as NURSE with European family or to attend an invalid lady. Apply "A.," care of this office.

AUCTION SALE of VACANT PIECE of LAND at Malabar Hill, facing the sea, on SATURDAY, 5th November next. See BENNETT and Cos'. Advertisement.

ASTOUNDING BARGAINS.—Do not omit to pay a visit to the CASH BAZAAR, LD., in liquidation, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BROKERS, RESTAURANT KEEPERS, &c.—For sale on board H. M. S. "Turquoise," in Bombay Harbour, Mess Traps, Electroplated Articles, &c. Apply on board between 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Lemon Greengage and Peaches; also Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Chocolate and Chocolate Cream, Sweets of Varieties, &c., &c. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A GENTLEMAN, shortly to proceed to several cities in the Deccan and Sind, wishes to do any business entrusted to him on Commission. Please write to "Agent," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—During my stay at the Alexandra Hotel, I have been made very comfortable indeed. The Table kept is first rate, and the Proprietors are most obliging gentlemen in every way. I shall have much pleasure in recommending the Hotel to any of my friends, who may require a comfortable place to stay at. (Sd.) R. G. L. CARY, Lieut. Brigade Staff, Hyderabad (Terms Rs. 3 per diem.)

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

PLATINOTYPE PROCESS. All Material connected with this kept in stock. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, an intelligent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Apply to "R.," with copies of Testimonials, care of this paper.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors. Comfortable rooms, excellent food, terms moderate. Apply to Proprietor.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED, experienced BOOKKEEPER: Hindoo or Portuguese, Salary Rs. 50. pply thos. G. HILL & Co., Apollo Street, opposite Hummum Street.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect FIT GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten miles from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

TENT—FOR SALE in Bombay, a 14 feet square 1882 Cawnpore Hill Tent, in excellent order, Rs. 200. Apply to J. M. CAMPBELL, Esq., Godhra, Gujarat.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Java and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soondy and Co., Rampart-Row.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central, and Accommodative Hotel in Matheran. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £319,974-19-10 Stg.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Time-keeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20.—KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

FIRST-CLASS, well equipped, Single and Pair of Horse Conveyances for hire on moderate terms; long engagement special rate. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 240. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth Now Market, and great variety of Bits too many to be described, always in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel Silver cased Watch sold in India, how ver high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

AGENT of Good Standing WANTED in Bombay to obtain Orders on Commission for an old established firm of Gunpowder Manufacturers. Address, with references and terms, to "Gunpowder," care of Messrs. STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

LOST, between DONGRI MOHLA and the Common Gaol, a CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 1,000 "No. G-12 45761 Karrachee to Bombay." Finder, bringing the same to CASSUM THAWARBHOY LALJEE, in Dongri Mohla, near Bhimpura, will be rewarded Rs. 50.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabholkar's Road, or at the end of the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "C. Lazarus & Co.," of Calcutta, six and eight lights hanging chandeliers, 1, 2, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built C. spring four seated open carriage, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE, of valuable landed property at fish market 1st lane, Dhobhi talao.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mahomed Hajee Oosman and on account and risk of the mortgagee Ruckmabai, widow of Atmaram Bickajee, under power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th April, 1886, the following landed property. All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Fish Market first lane, Dhobhi talao, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bhoolesh war, assessed by the Municipality in the name of Bickajee Ballajee Chawan, under No. 1-3-5, and containing by admeasurement in breadth from north to south 25ft. and in length from east to west 22ft. 6ins., and bounded on the east by a shed, which faces the Girgaum Road and is the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the west by a house the property of the said Mahomed Hajee Oosman, on the south by the said Fish Market 1st lane, leaving from the Girgaum Road to the Fish Market, and on the north by a passage or gully also leading from the said Girgaum Road, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ruckmabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application can either be made to Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinshaw or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order
1 strong bey Arab horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand Victoria in good order.
1 black Australian horse goes in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, orchids, palms, roses, garden boarder tiles, two lady's saddle, two children's ponies, fish Spanish and Bussorah fowls, &c., &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the plants are now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, specially selected, substantial made Indic household furniture by "Wimbridge" and John Roberts, of the latest designs, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and neat glassware, real Persian and Brussels carpets, old China and Japanese vases, real bronze, venetian, and bohemian glass table ornaments, one very handsome five lights Hink's hanging kerosine lamp, a large size musical box, playing 12 Hindoostani airs, fine rate pictures and oil paintings, a first-rate English clock striking hours and half hours, handsome large size wall brackets with mirrors, fancy door curtains with rings and hooks, one strong iron fire proof safe on stand by "J. Miller," one handsome strong nearly new landau, one English-built victoria with removable coach box, suitable for single or pair built at the Royal Coach Factory, New Broad Street. London one handsome strong grey Arab, showy and fast, 14 hands, rising 6 years, and a set of brass mounted harness by "Dunnett," a handsome strong Madras-built brougham in excellent order, a strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brouzham, in good order sets of harness, &c., the property of E. S. Gubbay, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, fancy China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persians carpets, &c., the property of E. H. MCDOWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadows Street, Fort, behind the Oriental Bank, the whole of the stock in trade of the late Theodore Knasel consisting of single and double wick table, hanging and wall lamps of various kinds, large and small size cooking stoves, enamelled ware of different sorts, toilet sets flower vases and many other sundry articles too numerous to describe

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY the 9th November next, at 730 a.m., Messrs. BENETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, bizonias, crotons ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 26, 1887.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., General House furnishers, 18, Marine Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried. DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

**. AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.

A DECLINE of ½ per cent. in Consols is reported by Reuter's London message of last evening, which also makes Silver 3-16d. lower at 43⅛d. per oz. Rupee Securities, however, come unchanged at £69½ for Fours and 72½ for 4½ per cents. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered at 102; and French Rentes were still quoted in Paris at 109¼.

In the General Produce markets there had been no further movement, prices of the articles usually quoted coming quite unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool closed steady yesterday without alteration in the spot price of Americans but in arrivals there was an advance of 1-32d. in deliveries for October-November, and in others of 1-64d. per lb. The sales for the day were estimated at 14,000 bales including 2,000 bales Surats, the market for which was firm, and an advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in Good Fair and Good Oomraottee, Good and Fine Broach, and Good Dholleras

The quotations in New York were still 9⅝ cents. for Ready Cotton, and 9·69 cents. for February Futures. The day's Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 66,000 bales, comparing with the two previous years as given below with previous arrivals:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Monday's Arrivals ...	66,000	56,000	64,000
Two days' do. ...	106,000	94,000	101,000
Total since 1st Sept....	1,555,000	1,176,000	1,220,000

In our local Cotton Market the demand from Houses which we noticed yesterday was manifest again to-day, and but for the firmness of sellers a large business would have been done. As it was, some considerable lines were booked in contracts for new Cotton, principally Good Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 218½ and Rs. 219, and in the afternoon some buyers paid Rs. 220 for 400 bales, finding they could not get in for less. Good Khangaum was also contracted for at Rs. 193 for March delivery, but dealers generally asked Rs. 2 per candy above yesterday's rates, and buyers were not prepared to follow them so far. Bengals, as an exception, were quoted at previous rates, and in the morning Rs. 143 was named for Good; but buyers of Fine for January delivery could not meet with a seller at Rs. 165. The purchases of old stuff for local consumption sum up 300 bales again, made up of 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 180; 200 Compta, at Rs. 164 to Rs. 168; and 100 Jaria, at Rs. 168 per candy.

WHEAT is very quiet, no transactions of importance being reported, and dealers are asking previous rates for such old stock as is available, as well as for contracts in the new crop.

SEEDS.—Rapeseed is firmly held, but neglected by buyers for export at present rates. Ready Linseed also is without movement, but we hear of a sale of some 200 tons of seed of the new crop by a European firm, at Rs. 6-1-6 per cwt.

The following Produce was received into Bombay yesterday:—

Cotton	1,404	bales.
Wheat	46,227	cwt.
Linseed	9,524	"
Rapeseed	1,033	"
Gingelly Seed	3,367	"
Poppyseed	471	"
Groundnuts	889	"

FREIGHTS have been steady with rather more enquiry than has been observable of late in this market. We hear that the "China" (s), has been fixed under open Charter for November loading at 14s. per ton, and the "Etolia" (s), at 16s. 3d., for January loading. The Worsley Hall (s) has booked cargo for Genoa at 11s. 3d. per ton. The following are to-day's ready quotations:—

Liverpool	Ready	13s. 9d. Cotton per ton.
London	"	12s. 6d. "
Open Charter	"	14s. "
Havre	"	13s. 9d. "
Dunkirk	"	13s. 9d. "
Antwerp	"	12s. 6d. to 13s. 9d.
Marseilles	"	11s. 6d. "
Genoa	"	12s. "
Trieste, Venice	"	25s. cotton at ex. 2s.

EXCHANGE has been fairly steady to-day. Not many Bills have been offering, but, on the other hand, there has been no demand for remittances. The Calcutta market is closed for two days, and little change is likely to take place until after the Council allotments to-morrow. Credits for November delivery are quoted the same as ready; for December 1s. 5 1-32d.; and for January 1s. 5 1-16d. Ready rates are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¼d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·80 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet, and the little business that has been transacted has been at a decline on yesterday's rates. 99½ is the cash quotation for Fours and 99⅜ is named for next month's account. 4½ per cent. are steady at 102⅜, but the rate is nearly nominal.

SHARES.—The market opened with an improved feeling for Mill scrip, which gained strength during the afternoon, and a considerable business was done at prices which, when not unchanged, showed an advance in the prices previously paid. An advance of Rs. 2½ was thus established in city of Bombay and Swadeshi; of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 in Jevraz Baloo, Luckmidas Khimji, Manockji Petit, and Oriental; of Rs. 15 in Queen and Ripon; and of Rs. 20 in Imperial. Bombay Cotton Press shares advance Rs. 5; but in other Press and Miscellaneous concerns we have no change to notice.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	490
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	A	A	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	32,000	100	all	17½ do.	245
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	116xd
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,875

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	130 / 120
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	150
Bapty Co. Ld.	325		185	nil.	95
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.		500	100	2-3p.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c.	505
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	100	100	Rs. 2½	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,875
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	10⅜
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 NI.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	73xd
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Rs. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		9½
Karrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	50	250	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28	345
Maroke & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	101xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	2	8 p. c.	18
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 12	43
Port Canning Co.	8,000	100	1,000	Rs. 19	310
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	20 p.c.	103
Soondy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	13	8 p.c.	60
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	2	Rs. 2	7½xd
Thresher & Co., Ld.	2,000	50	50	Rs. 100	1 250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	195
Western India Flour Mills	200	125	125	nil.	75
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	165

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SEYMOUR—October 23, at Byculla, the wife of Mr. Charles Seymour, G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HADDON—October 18, at Fatehgarh, the wife of H E Haddon, Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BICKERS—October 12, at Lucknow, Eugene Leonard, second son of Mrs Margaret Bickers, late of Agra, aged 28 years.

PURCELL—October 17, at Mussoorie, Arthur E Purcell, Pleader, N-W P, eldest son of J C and Mary L Purcell, aged 23 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1887.

WE publish to-day the terms in which the Nizam proffered to the Government of India a generous contribution to the cost of defending the frontier of the Empire against aggression. With it we publish the reply, equally politic and sympathetic, which the Viceroy has made to his Highness's offer. It is of some importance that the public should be in possession of the text of both letters, and especially of that of the Nizam's communication, and for this reason. The Nizam has been credited by people obviously incompetent to speak on the matter, yet not for that reason less wanting in confidence of assertion, with an ulterior motive in making his offer. In London, where Indian politics are systematically burlesqued, the policy of the Hyderabad Court has been unhesitatingly explained as an astute attempt to buy back the Berars for sixty lakhs, and in this way reckless commentators have done their worst to deprive the Nizam's attitude of the very element which makes it significant to the nations around us, and especially significant to the Anglophobe section of Russian statesmen and generals. It is time that these damaging distortions of a very important incident should be once and for all corrected. Accordingly we today print the terms in which the Nizam laid his gift at the Viceroy's feet, and we point to them as a full and literal expression of everything that was in the Nizam's mind at the time he made the offer. Commentators at home and abroad are entitled if they choose to read between the lines of this as of every other State paper; but they are not entitled to read into another man's language, even when he happens to be a Prince, notions of their own which have not even a subjective relation to the terms employed. There is absolutely no warrant, not even in the gossip of the Nizam's capital, where Indian affairs are sometimes discussed almost as recklessly as in London, for the belief that when the Nizam offered to co-operate with the Indian Government in strengthening the defences of the Empire he was possessed with any *arriere pense*. As to the restoration of the Berars, the Nizam and his advisers know well enough that if the question is ever brought forward between the Government of India and the Government of Hyderabad it will be approached on its merits. If ever his Highness should deem it right and politic to ask for the assigned districts he will do so straightforwardly and openly. His own disposition would lead him, we apprehend, to choose that method of procedure, to say nothing of the conviction which must be present to the mind of so shrewd a Prince that what Prince Bismarck calls "*une politique de pourboire*" would never succeed with the British Government. Those who have recklessly misrepresented the Nizam's action have forgotten that in so doing they were doing a grave injustice to a Prince who merits nothing but the good will of the English people. They have forgotten, too, how gross a blunder they have made in trying to reduce an act of really Imperial significance to an attempt at huckstering for petty local ends. The best way of meeting the misrepresentations that have been rife is to publish the exact terms in which the offer was made by the Nizam and received by the Viceroy, and this we are glad to do to-day

THE officers of the Government Telegraph Department have profited by a persevering representation of their grievances to the Government of India. The resolution the substance of which we published a day or two since is a substantial reward for the agitation which has been conducted in the Department for some years past, and there is reason to believe that it is accepted with contentment even by those who believe that the Government might have done more than they have done. The case of the Telegraph Department is peculiar amongst the branches of the Uncovenanted Service. Its members laboured under all the disadvantages as regard leave rules, furlough pay, and pension which all the branches of the Uncovenanted Service, with the exception in some respects of the Public Works Department, have in common. But it suffered from the especial disadvantage of a block in promotion more serious than that in, it is believed, any department of Government service in India. The cause of this is no mystery. About twenty years ago the telegraphic system in India underwent a sudden and a rapid development. The Department was consequently recruited with abnormal rapidity, and that which necessarily happens whenever this is done happened in this case. The sudden expansion of the Department, to use the language of the Government resolution, produced the block of promotion which unavoidably attends all spasmodic recruitment. The mischief was done chiefly in the years 1868 to 1871, and the Government have never been blind either to the cause or the reality of the grievance of which the Department complained. All that they have asserted has been the impossibility of distributing true promotion in a Department spasmodically recruited—true promotion, of course meaning promotion to higher duties and more responsible position. This impossibility they speak of as "axiomatic," though it is scarcely more so than the impossibility of equitably distributing true promotion in a department circumstanced like the Education Department of Bombay, in which the principle of grading irrespective of length of service was once introduced, to the great and manifest inconvenience of these later times. The Government of India candidly say that they cannot equitably distribute true promotion to the officers recruited in the blocked years—1868 to 1871. The story of those years may be briefly told. In that period no fewer than seventy-two young men joined the Department. When they arrived in India they found nearly all the sanctioned appointments in the hands of men of about the same age as themselves and, of course, with prior claims to promotion. They were not long in discovering their grievance and in bringing it to notice. However, despite some attempt to remedy it seven years ago the grievance remained, and in 1884, we learn from a statement of their case which was published by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, there were forty-four Assistant Superintendents out of fifty who had reached the maximum pay of their grade, and had been waiting in that grade for promotion for an average period of over eight years each. The case is best illustrated, however, by tracing the career of the seventy-two Assistant Superintendents who joined in the "blocked years." Before 1880 not one of them obtained any promotion whatever, so that some of them must have been stationary for twelve years, and the latest recruits for not less than eight years. It would have been astonishing if the Assistant Superintendents of the blocked years had been able to render that cheerful service to Government which is a synonym for efficiency. In 1880 there had been a patching up of the machine, and it was hoped it would work better. But it did not. Five years after the partial reorganization of that year which added sixteen new appointments, only thirteen of the seventy-two had been promoted from Assistant Superintendent to the lower Superintendent's grade. In other words, at the end of thirteen years from the date of entrance in some cases, and of seventeen years in others, little more than a sixth of the seventy-two recruits of the blocked years were any better off than when they entered the service. The list of the original seventy-two had, however, been reduced by twenty-six casualties, leaving in 1885 only thirty-two awaiting promotion. The Committee put their case with painful force when they observed that "two names had been added to the list of casualties for everyone who had received promotion." In all this there was a substantial grievance. But the consequential grievances were also serious. Pensions, for instance, being calculated on the basis of the pay of the five years preceding retirement, men who were deprived of pay through a block in promotion were correspondingly deprived of their pension. From him that had not was taken away even that which he had, and there was a tax upon hardship which the sufferer himself had to pay. The rules has so operated upon the set of circumstances resulting from these "blocked years," that those of the seventy-two who most recently joined the Department could not, as the case stood, obtain the maximum pension allowable after twenty years' service.

The remedies which the Government of India provide for the state of things thus set out are of a twofold nature. It is endeavoured on the one hand to encourage the retirement of officers of a certain standing, and special personal allowances are provided for officers whose promotion is, and, as the resolution admits, may continue to be, retarded beyond a certain point. Besides this there is to be a reorganization of classes and grades on a new basis. The practical result of the scheme is necessarily to some extent a matter of uncertainty. The grading list and the new scales of pay tell their own tale, and each officer will be enabled from them to judge of his new position and to gather from it such satisfaction or otherwise as it may afford him. Immediate increase of pay is given to a considerable number of officers, and there is the promise of something extra by way of personal allowances to others. But Government cannot force promotion in a department that has been glutted, and they frankly acknowledge that the amount of promotion will be largely dependent on the retirements for which they offer inducements. The uncertain quantity is the willingness or otherwise of officers in the higher departments to make way for those below them. The Government may tempt these officers, but it is a matter of human experience that the people who are most wanted out of the way are the most reluctant to move. Even the grievances of the Telegraph Department are of small account to those who are high enough on the hill of promotion to look down upon them as upon mists settling in a valley where the less fortunate are labouring; and it is not often that a superior official, even at the risk of being looked on as a "veteran lagging superfluous on the stage," will vacate an appointment to oblige his juniors. The Government recognize this when they say that the measures which are now promulgated leave the solution of the problem to a large extent in the hands of the officers of the Department. This may seem discouraging to such of the memorialists as have gone on the assumption that the Government have the matter entirely in their hands, and who have forgotten that as it is not so easy to compel a horse to drink as it is to lead him to the water so it is not so easy to make an official retire as it is to offer him terms which may make it to his advantage to do so. The retirement rules are purely facultative, and it will doubtless be not without misgiving that the service will notice that as they are intended to have only a temporary effect the Governor-General reserves the right to revoke them whenever it appears desirable to do so. Meantime there is consolation for possible disappointment in the new grading list and rates of pay, and the other branches of the Uncovenanted Service will have no reason to complain if they are as successful in the demonstration of their grievances as the Telegraph Department have been.

AN interesting little controversy, which brings into view some larger considerations than those directly involved, appears from an Anglo-Vernacular contemporary to be disturbing the peace of one of the local Brahmin communities. A member of the community, having committed the high crime and misdemeanour of crossing the Black Water and sojourning in the land of the *sulechas*, asks on his return for a restoration of the caste privileges which he has forfeited by his journey. Others, having committed the same sin, have found atonement in a well-known way. But now, for the first time so far as we are aware, the traveller is told that his voyage to Europe is an offence past forgiveness. He has put himself out of caste, and out of caste he must remain. Perhaps the wanderer erred in asking for readmission. He might have said nothing about it, and the sin of journeying to Europe would have been winked at as it has been in many other cases. But the castes are not all alike. Some, like one of the great banker castes at Calcutta, have deliberately resolved that so long as a casteman does not forsake his religion he is not to be put under any disability for having gone to Europe. Others, on this side of India, in practice follow the same course, and thus they give no provocation to their more enterprising members to ask whether the caste system is not in need of a deliberate adaptation to the changed circumstances of a progressive time. A caste, however, which allows the interpreters of its obligation to relentlessly hurl its penalties in time and for eternity upon honest men does its best to raise some very awkward questions which the enlightened members of the Hindu community can answer in only one way.

H. H. THE NIZAM AND THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

THE NIZAM'S OFFER.

TO-DAY, we are able to publish the terms of his Highness the Nizam's letter to the Viceroy making his famous offer to share the burden of the cost of the frontier defences of India, together with the full text of Lord Dufferin's reply. The Nizam's letter was delivered to the Vice

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Lord Hartington, speaking yesterday at Nottingham, strongly condemned the language made use of by Mr. Gladstone in his recent speeches on the Irish Question, declaring that by his actions Mr. Gladstone was weakening the arm of Government and his Lordship urged upon his hearers that the Loyalists in Ireland should not be betrayed.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone is greatly fatigued by the continued exertions he has lately made at the Liberal Conference at Nottingham, and his medical advisers have enjoined complete rest for a time.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT LIBERATED ON BAIL.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, who was arrested at Woodford on Sunday, has been remanded and released from confinement on bail.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

PARIS, Oct. 24.

The Paris papers consider that the agreements come to between England and France on the New Hebrides and Suez Canal questions will do much to reconcile two nations, who are too often divided by prejudices.

The *Temps* considers the Convention eminently satisfactory, as marking the first stage towards the evacuation of Egypt by the British Force.

THE EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

Major-General the Hon. J. C. Dormer, C.B., has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-General Sir F. C. A. Stephenson, G. C. B., in the Command of the British Force in Egypt.

ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice has been safely delivered of a daughter. Both mother and child are doing well.

THE PRINCESSES VICTORIA AND LOUISE.

The Princess Victoria of Wales is rapidly recovering from the attack of measles.

The Princess Louise of Wales, who was also a sufferer from the same disease, is making good progress towards recovery.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST AT AKOLA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Oct. 25.

A garden party was given yesterday evening by Messrs. Banajee and Katrak in honour of Khan Bahadoor Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp. The house and compound were very tastefully decorated, and the band of the 5th Hyderabad Contingent was in attendance. There were about 75 European ladies and gentlemen, including the Chief Commissioner, Mrs. and Miss Saunders, General, Mrs. and Miss Bells, Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Bullocks, Colonel Grant, Mr. Nicholetts and other dignitaries of the Berars and Central Provinces, Dustoor Bymanjee Jamaspjee, C. I. E.; Rao Bahadoor Shriram Bhicajee, Moulvi Nizamoodin, Assistant Commissioner; Ardaseer Dinshaw Chivoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner; Poorunmal Luxmichund, Janarayen Shamlaljee, the highest bankers of the Berars and native leading members of Akola. The guests enjoyed themselves immensely and were much pleased with the entertainment. There were gymnasts, native music, and refreshment provided plentifully.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

SUEZ, Oct. 24.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacGregor arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo on the evening of the 22nd instant.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 24.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct, 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	43¼

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 24.

10 p.m.	79·6

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.

8 a.m.	76·7
10 a.m.	82·8
2 p.m.	86·7
p.m.	85·9

Major John Ramsay Slade, C.B., the "hero of Maiwand," has been selected to join the British Embassy in the Italian Capital as Military *Attaché*.

It is understood that the question of sending columns or parties of exploration into the little known country between the Kurram and the Zhob has been decided in the negative for this cold weather at any rate.

Mark Twain is now residing at Buckenham Hall, near Norwich, which he has taken from Mr. Tyssen Amherst, M.P., for a year; and is equally enjoying himself in yachting on the Norfolk Broads, and entertaining a party of Dutch friends, and in editing his *Library of Wit and Humour*, upon which he has been engaged for some time.

The persons whom the defeat of the Thistle has made despondent about the supremacy of Britain on the sea cannot do better than turn for consolation to the following figures as to the number of steamers in the world, and the countries they belong to. For last year the total number was estimated at 9,969, of an aggregate burthen of 10,531,843 tons. This showed an increase in number within a year of 327. Of these steamers Britain and her Colonies own 5,792, and the United States only 400. Yet the United States has nearly twice as many steamers as Russia, exactly twice as many as Denmark, and more than twice as many as Italy and Holland. Germany and France stand second and third with 579 and 509 steamers respectively. Thus Britain has in round numbers 1,600 more steamers than all the rest of the world.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at Dehra last Thursday, and inspected the lines of the new Gurkha Battalion on Friday morning. On account of the abandonment of the Viceroy's visit to Quetta, Sir Frederick Roberts will pay a visit to Murree and Rawalpindi, where he will see the Home for Nursing Sisters, and then go on to Quetta, reaching Karachi on the 12th November.

General White, who has been on a round of inspection Bhamo way, is returning to, if he has not already reached, Mandalay. On his arrival at head-quarters, he will at once direct his attention to the state of the country between the Lower Chindwin and Minbo districts, where apparently a good deal of plotting for an organised rising has been going forward lately.

Preliminary examinations for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin on the 8th and 9th February, and on the 14th and 15th March 1888, under the regulations issued with General Order 128 of 1887. Officers of the auxiliary forces who propose to be candidates for commissions in the army may be admitted to these preliminary examinations on the same conditions as candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Those who pass will be exempted from the preliminary part of the literary examination prescribed for such candidates. Candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, may also be admitted on the same conditions, except as regards age, for examination in dictation, geography, and a modern language. Those who pass will, when they attend the preliminary examination for the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, be exempted from examination in those subjects, but the Commissioners are authorised to state that this exemption applies to those candidates only who at the time of passing were not under fourteen years of age.

A professional correspondent writes:—"Now that the question of defending our harbours against heavy artillery is being taken up in earnest—before deciding on the relative merits of concrete, stone, iron and earth as materials for the parapets of our works, might it not be worth while to try what effect artillery has against thick parapets built partially or wholly of sun-dried bricks. Any officer who has seen kucha brickwork, used extensively for building purposes, as it is in the north of India, must have been struck with the enormous elasticity which that material possesses, rendering it so suitable in districts where earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. Now that experiments are about to be carried out at Rurki, where skilled labour is available from the Head-quarters of the Sappers and Miners, it would be an easy matter to construct parapets of kucha brick in mud, puxa and earth combined, against which to try our artillery. A parapet composed of parallel walls of brick, with earth packed in between would naturally suggest itself as the first form on which to experiment."

THE VICEROY'S AUTUMN TOUR.

Owing to the outbreak of cholera in Quetta the programme of the Viceroy's autumn tour has undergone considerable modification. His Excellency will not now visit Quetta. As at present arranged the party will leave Simla on the 3rd November. The following is the memorandum of the dates of part of the tour:—

November 11th, Friday, leave Bhan at 6 a.m., and arrive at Kurrachee, 4-30 p.m.

November 12th, Saturday, 13th Sunday, 14th Monday, halt at Kurrachee.

November 15th, Tuesday, leave Kurrachee at 3 p.m., and arrive at Kotry at 9 p.m.

November 16th, Wednesday, leave Kotri at 6 a.m., and arrive at Sukkur Bunder at 7 p.m.

November 17th, Thursday, leave Sukkur Bunder at 10-15 a.m., and arrive at Ahmedpore at 8 p.m.

November 18th, Friday, leave Ahmedpore at 6 a.m., and arrive at Dera Ghazi Khan at about 5-20 p.m.

November 19th, Saturday, halt at Dera Ghazi Khan.

November 20th, Sunday, leave Dera Ghazi Khan at 7-45 a.m., arrive Darya Khan 4-20 p.m., and at Dera Ismail Khan at about 6-30 p.m.

November 21st, Monday, return to Darya Khan.

November 22nd, Tuesday, leave Darya Khan at 6 a.m., and arrive at Khewra at 6 p.m.

November 23rd, Wednesday, leave Khewra at 1-45 p.m., and arrive at Duna at 8 p.m.

November 24th, Thursday, leave Duna at 6 a.m., and arrive at Peshawar at 5 p.m.

November 25th, Friday, 26th Saturday, 27th Sunday, halt at Peshawar.

November 28th, Monday, leave Peshawar at 9-30 a.m., and arrive at Kohat at 5 p.m.

November 29th, Tuesday, halt at Kohat.

November 30th, Wednesday, leave Kohat at 9 a.m., and arrive at Rawal Pindi at 5-30 p.m.

December 1st, Thursday, 2nd Friday, halt at Rawal Pindi.

December 3rd, Saturday, leave Rawal Pindi at 7 a.m., and arrive at Lahore at 5-20 p.m.

December 4th, Sunday, 5th Monday, 6th Tuesday, halt at Lahore.

December 7th, Wednesday, leave Lahore at 6 a.m., and arrive at Meerut Cantonment at 7-30 p.m.

December 8th, Thursday, leave Meerut Cantonment at 6 a.m., visit Agra Fort, and arrive at Bhurtpore at 4-20 p.m.

December 9th, Friday, 10th Saturday, 11th Sunday, halt at Bhurtpore.

December 12th, Monday, leave Bhurtpore 5-40 p.m., and arrive at Agra at 7-15 p.m.

December 13th, Tuesday, leave Agra at 6 a.m., and arrive at Allahabad at 5-27 p.m.

December 14th, Wednesday, halt at Allahabad.

December 15th, Thursday, leave Allahabad at 11 a.m., and arrive at Benares at 3-30 p.m.

December 16th, Friday, leave Benares at 9-30 p.m.

December 17th, Saturday, arrive at (Sealdah) Calcutta at 4-42 p.m., (railway time) (or 5 p.m. Calcutta time.)

The following special general order by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been issued from the War Office:—"The system now in force for the purchasing of army remounts will cease from the 1st October 1887, except as regards household cavalry regiments, the remounts for which will continue to be bought as at present. Remounts (except those for household cavalry) will in future be purchased and distributed to corps under the direction of the officers of an Army Remount Department, the headquarters of which will be at the War Office, and which will be superintended by an officer to be styled 'Inspector-General of Remounts.' An establishment will also be formed for the registration of horses as a reserve for the army. This establishment will be under the superintendence of the Inspector-General of Remounts, with assistant inspectors, who will be available for the duties both of purchasing remounts and of registering reserve horses for the army. Correspondence with head-quarters relating to the purchase and registration of horses will be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, War Office. Regulations for the Army Remount Department will be published in due course."

The last mail brought to the Acting Agent of the Madras Railway the views of the Home direction upon the report of the Committee that sat some time ago to discuss the question of reductions in the Indian administration of this Company. The Board of Directors, after expressing their satisfaction at the elaborate manner in which all minutiæ had been discussed, express their entire concurrence in the opinion of the Committee that, at present, it is highly undesirable to amalgamate the post of Agent with that of Chief Engineer or any other head of a department. They enunciate, in very clear and definite terms, what the duties of the Agent of the Company in India are, and what they expect of him; they prescribe the responsibilities and nature of the office of the Chief Engineer, and wind up by stating that, as they are desirous—notwithstanding the numerous applicants of English railway experience,—to appoint a man already in their service to the post, they have, after due deliberation, decided—backed as Mr. Hanna has been by Mr. Robinson himself to appoint that officer as their Agent and Manager in India, to take charge as soon as it may be convenient for Mr. Robinson to hand over the office, when he intends leaving for Europe, as they understand, on privilege leave for three months, or on furlough for eight months. This Mr. Robinson would have done at once but for legal difficulties in the way, as Mr. Hanna has not as yet received the necessary power of attorney from his Board of Directors. Meanwhile, an application has been sent off to England for an Assistant Engineer, to take the place of Mr. F. B. Hanna.

Truth says that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, who succeeds Sir Redvers Buller as Irish Under-Secretary, has lately been in Ireland "prospecting" his new office. No doubt he has been given some lessons at Dublin Castle by Lord Ashbourne, who has not deserted Dublin all this season. Whether or not it may be forbidden to speak to the "man at the wheel" of Dublin Castle, those who hold places in that ship of State know that the "man at the wheel" does a great deal of speaking to them.

OCTOBER AT PANCHGANI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, Oct. 25.

To those who visit it in the grilling month of October this delightful little resort is as charming as ever; perhaps more so just now, owing to the unusual heavy rainfall experienced here this monsoon. The oldest resident of Panchgani cannot bring to recollection a register of ninety-four inches, which is the official registered rainfall for this year. The Elephantas are over, the clouds have dispersed, the bright blue sky overhead, nature's green carpet spread over mountain, valley and dale, and the thermometer at 68, all combine to shed light and cheer all around. Though another route has been opened to Panchgani and Mahableshwur by the Southern Maratha Railway, yet the old one is as popular as ever, and this no doubt is in a great measure attributable to the narrow gauge system. The inconvenience in transferring oneself bag and baggage from broad to narrow gauge, to say nothing of the distance between the two lines, is more than one would care to experience a second time, especially when in point of expedition and economy there is nothing to be gained. However, the inconvenience now felt will be somewhat minimised when the Southern Maratha Railway extend their line side by side with the G. I. P. Railway, at Poona, which will be at no distant period, it is said. Travelling on this line between Poona and Wathar there is not much to note, except the Allandee Fort on the summit of a high hill to which there is an annual pilgrimage; and then again the temple dedicated to "Khundoba" at Jijuri, also on the summit of a high hill, looks most imposing. Both these places are full of historic interest, and to those that are inclined are quite worth a visit. At Wathar, there is a waiting room and passengers bound for Panchgani and Mahableshwar, before taking their seats in either phæton or tonga, (which have to be ordered beforehand) partake of some light refreshment.

From Wathar to Panchgani is a distance of 38 miles, which is generally covered in five to six hours. The building mania has extended to this place, and the extension of Panchgani is as much a question of interest here as is the extension of the City of Bombay with the Government and your civic Fathers. Land has gone up recently to treble its original value, and the development of this little place is now only a matter of time.

The Diocesan Board have established a first class English School here, where both boys and girls are educated up to Matriculation Standard by the Principal of the School, the Rev. Mr. Burgess, who with Mrs. Burgess devote themselves entirely to the education and comfort of their charges. The little Church on the School grounds, though meant for the pupils, is largely attended both by residents and visitors who flock on a Sunday morning to listen to the very interesting discourses of Mr. Burgess to his pupils on Gospel truths. One brings more away listening to these little simple expositions than in the most sensational and elaborate sermons ever preached. Panchgani can boast of a Traveller's Bungalow, a Government Dispensary, and a Library. The last named institution owes its existence entirely to the exertions of its residents, who have been fortunate enough in securing the services, as honorary secretary, of Mr. McNaught, with whom all duties in connection with the institution is a labour of love.

In the way of shikar nothing much has been done with the exception of the bagging of a large Tigress which was shot by the Patil of Chor some three weeks ago. She was the same brute which was wounded by Bethau and Manley last April, and which was said to have turned man eater. Beyond this there is nothing further to chronicle.

A NEW INDUSTRY IN BARODA STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, Oct. 20.

On Tuesday last, Divan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath left Bombay for Baroda, a large number of friends seeing him off at the Grant Road Station. At Billimora, where he alighted soon after midnight, there was a military escort awaiting him, and preparations had been made at the station to give him a cordial reception. The whole of the town of Billimora was in a state of excitement, people having assembled at the station in large numbers to welcome their old Subha (District Officer) and present Minister. As the carriages passed along the main street windows where flung open, and young Parsi and Hindu ladies peeped out to catch a glimpse of the burning torches as the procession moved rapidly along. Divan Bahadur Manibhai, the Naib Divan of Baroda, met the Minister at the station, and the Subha, the Abkari Commissioner, the Police Commissioner, and Mr. Har Rai, the Desai of Ghandevi, had assembled together with their deputies and followers to arrange for the Minister's tour to the village of Ghandevi, about seven miles in the interior. The Desai, whose guest the Minister was to be, according to custom, had tastefully decorated his village with trophies, flags, arches, and a number of rural devices, which were pleasing and interesting in the extreme.

On Wednesday morning, the Minister visited the Sugar Mill, which was enveloped in flags and palm leaf decorations. Mr. Straw, the manager, conducted the party through the mill, explaining the various processes of manufacture in detail. The Minister was asked to set the machinery in motion. No complimentary speeches were made, the occasion being not that of a formal opening but of an official visit of inspection. A careful study of the processes of manufacture, a close examination of the mill and its surroundings, and the final distribution of *atter*, *gulabi*, *pan-supari*—this is a brief epitome of these preliminary proceedings. Then came the dinner, a splendid and expensive affair long enough and rich enough to satisfy the appetite of the greatest gourmand. The bill of fare would fill a long newspaper column. The most noticeable eature of the feast was the constant endeavour of he host to leave nothing undone to make his uests happy.

After the midday meal the old *patels* and state tenants came to pay homage to the representative of their popular Prince. The Minister knew all these callers and could solve their difficulties on the spot, and give them advice as to the steps to be taken to prevent future troubles. Next came the directors, the manager, the secretary and the accountants of the Sugar Mill, when all manner of subjects connected with the manufacture of sugar were fully discussed. The Minister and Divan Bahadur Manibhai then drove through the town, receiving petitions handed over personally and thrown into the carriage, halting at the places where *pan-supari* and flower garlands were kept ready by the officials, merchants, or patels and cultivators. In the evening Desai Har Rai illuminated part of the village, and his own house and extensive garden in honour of his *Sarkar* guest. The last but not the least interesting event was the *nautch*. *Pan-supari*, *nazrana* (presents of trays of fruits and sweatmeats) were touched and returned, thanks were expressed to the host, and the drive to Billimora commenced amidst the *salams* of the people. At the station again representatives of the town of Billimora had assembled, and having been presented with *pan-supari* and garlands, the Minister left for Baroda.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE SWINDLING.

Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday granted warrants for the apprehension of a European named Summers and a Hindoo named Ragoonathrao. Mr. Freve, of the firm of Little, Smith, Freve, and Nicholson, applied for the process on an information he filed on behalf of the National Bank. The *modus operandi* is stated to be the shipping of interior goods on which large sums were drawn, the goods eventually realizing little or nothing. The amount of the defalcations is stated to be very large.

It is officially stated that an interesting collection of specimens has just been received at the Natural History branch of the British Museum, London, from Emin Pasha. They were dispatched from Wadelai in November last, *viâ* Zanzibar, through the kind assistance of Mr. Mackay, of the Church Missionary Society in Uganda, and have arrived at their destination in good condition. The collection consists of skins of birds and mammals, butterflies, and some anthropological objects, and, when worked out by the officers of the Museum, will be described in detail at one of the meetings of the Zoological Society during the ensuing session. In a letter received a few days ago by Professor Flower, dated Wadelai, April 15, Emin Pasha speaks of a further consignment of specimens (chiefly ethnological) as being ready for dispatch to the Museum on the first opportunity.

LEAVES FROM AN INTERVIEWER'S NOTE BOOK.

The following rough notes of a recent conversation between an eminent personage and another have never before been published:—

Our Young Man, who had at length gained confidence in approaching illustrious personages, was armed with a note-book, and with a copy of our well known "Catechism for Princes, or Interviewer's Manual" (a work by the way which, though we compiled it ourselves, will prove invaluable to any one who contemplates calling on an eminent stranger). Having first explained that the speech he was about to deliver was meant neither to alarm his Highness nor to send him to sleep, and that he had addressed it to lots of other Princes before who were none the worse for it, he commenced:—"As your Highness is doubtless aware—though as it is all down in my book, I suppose I had better tell your Highness all about it again—the treatment of the representatives of the Indian Empire during their sojourn in England in connection with the celebration of the Jubilee of the accession of her Gracious Majesty to the throne of these realms on which the sun never sets, and over which she has reigned with a devotion, a prosperity and a success on which it would ill become me to dilate (though there is something about it in my book) and on which therefore I will reluctantly be silent. But pardon me—is your Highness awake?

H. H.—Perfectly.

O. Y. M.—I was about to observe that by reason of a combination of circumstances,—a phrase which by the way I may recommend your Highness to use whenever you don't know exactly what to say about anything in particular—it became a matter of extreme importance to the journal which I have the honour to represent to know whether your Highness liked the illuminations, what you thought of the Griffin, whether you thought the Life Guards as good as the Bombay Light Horse, and whether, having regard to the circumstances—this, too, is a useful phrase—you would not regard the Bombay Municipal Bill as more calculated to repress disorder and everything else in Ireland than Mr. Balfour's Crimes Act. Your Highness, I perceive with regret, is beginning again to look sleepy. But as it is my duty to endeavour to obtain for presentation to the public information of a perfectly reliable character, I must beg of you to keep awake, as my "Interviewer's Manual," I am sorry to say, gives no directions as to the course to be pursued when an illustrious personage has been interviewed to sleep.

H. H.—Go on. It is not bed time yet.

O. Y. M.—Your Highness will bear with me while I say that this information, to be of any use to the paper I have the honour to represent, must differ from that which every other paper has published on the subject. It is a principle with us to allow the telegraph to bring all sorts of stories from England to the other paper, three weeks before we hear anything of what is going on, and then to cut in with a contradiction, or something of that sort. Your Highness, as the ruler of a progressive Native State, will, I think, agree with me that that is enterprise. Now the allegation is that your Highness and the remainder of the Indian Princes were dissatisfied because amongst other things you were not waited upon on your arrival in London by an "O. R.," which, as your Highness will see when you read to-morrow's issue of the journal which I have the honour to represent means a gentleman like myself.

H. H.—If that is what it means I certainly did not regard it as a grievance. Nor, I believe, did his Highness the Maharajah Holkar, who, you will admit, is a man of taste.

O. Y. M.—Your Highness surprises me. Had your Highness anything else to complain of? Doubtless you are aware that it has been represented that an attempt was made to persuade a number of distinguished Oriental Visitors that the Westminster Aquarium was the place in which the Thanksgiving Service would take place, and that nothing but a providential visit to the Aquarium on the previous Saturday evening apprised them of the difference between an Aquarium and an Abbey?

H. H.—I believe that is correct. You see "Aquarium" and "Abbey" both begin with an "A."

O. Y. M.—I will make a note of that. The mistake would have been excusable. I have now to ask if the horses which were placed at the disposal of the Indian Princes on Jubilee day were noticeably inferior to the type of the Bombay ticca ghari horse?

H. H.—Not at all.

O. Y. M.—Can you account for our contemporary's statement that they were?

H. H.—No; can you?

O. Y. M.—Unfortunately not. My instructions do not warrant me in expressing an opinion on so delicate a question. But it is my duty to ask further in the public interest if the horse that threw the Marquis of Lorne was a country bred or a waler?

H. H.—How should I know?

O. Y. M.—Just as I remarked when I was instructed to press this question particularly on your Highness. I now have to ask what impression was made upon your Highness's mind by your visit to the Houses of Parliament? Is it true that your Highness expressed the opinion in the hearing of the Speaker that the proceedings of the illustrious assembly over whose deliberations he presides—

H. H.—Do you expect me to stand much more of this?

O. Y. M.—Candidly your Highness I am afraid you cannot. I will therefore not trouble you with the question in the "Interviewer's Manual" as to the comparison which a distinguished Oriental prince is said to have made between a Moharrum procession and a division in the House of Commons. Nor will I ask whether you think the Sergeant at Arms will compare with a High Court chuprassie, though there is something about it in the Manual. But as I hear that your Highness went to the Derby driving four in hand I think I may put it as a practical question of some importance to the inhabitants of this city whether it does not appear to your Highness that a great improvement would be effected in our means of locomotion if four-in-hand coaches were substituted for the Bombay bullock recklas.

H. H.—I think it would. Why don't you try it? And now is there anything else you want to know?

O. Y. M.—One more question, and I then shall have done. How does your Highness feel now? This, I should say, is the last question in the "Manual." I is put there for politeness' sake simply, because as a rule I have found the rajahs stand this sort of thing wonderfully well.

H. H.—Well, I won't, complain, but the next time I come back from England don't bother me, there's a good fellow.

THE EDUCATIONAL TEST FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that H. E. the Governor in Council, after considering the several memorials presented to him on the subject of the Public Service, has been pleased to declare that the Matriculation and Previous Examinations will be taken as a test for admission into the Lower Public Service till September 1889 only, it will not be an inopportune moment to ventilate in your columns a scheme which will in no way clash with the interests of the students and the intentions of the Government.

If the present Matriculation be annulled and the School Final Examination as soon as it is in working order, be made compulsory to *all* those who intend either to gain admission into the Public Service or to prosecute their studies, without observing any invidious distinction with regard to creed or colour—for the Europeans and Eurasians are exempted from competing in the School Final—the discontent of the people at his Excellency's resolution would be remedied. In this case the colleges must prepare students for Matriculation, and those that have passed it would then be called Undergraduates unless they are impelled by untoward circumstances to leave college for service. The system of cramming, which is now prevalent among some of the private schools that care only for the number of boys they pass, would, in a certain degree, be discouraged, and the faculties of students also in general would expand. Certainly the course prescribed for the Final School Examination should be simplified. The Final School in fact ought to be a Sixth Standard Examination. This examination will take some time to work well, and it will be in order before September 1889 (when his Excellency's resolution will also come into force, through the efficient management of the University Officials.

Mr. Wordsworth, par excellence an authority on Educational matters, after his experience of many years among Indian students, writes on the subject: "I am one of those who wish to see the existing Matriculation examination abolished as soon as the new School Final is in working order. The colleges would then admit members to Matriculation."

Will not the proper authorities consider this suggestion? Yours, &c.,

R. B. P.

THE LOSS OF A BRITISH INDIA STEAMER.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have received a telegram from Calcutta, stating that the Arcot has become a total wreck, and that all lives have been saved with the exception of a few natives who are missing.

SOME RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—"Daisy's" suggestion may induce the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to soon take into their consideration the question of the expediency of increasing the accommodation for second class passengers by that line. It is therefore time that the gentlemen should come forward with their views on the subject. "Daisy" evidently wishes more than one compartment or a double one to be reserved for ladies. That her description of the grievances of ladies and children is not purely imaginary, I can vouch for; but it is to be hoped that any increased accommodation for them will not be provided at the expense of the sterner sex.

I would invite the attention of the Railway authorities to a fact which will be corroborated by passengers as well as by Station Masters and Guards, who have had to allow second class passengers to travel in first class compartments. The train, which starts from Colaba on week days at 5-10 p.m. (local time), and of which special mention was made by "Daisy," is daily overcrowded between the Church Gate and Grant Road Stations. I have seen as many as sixteen persons seated in a compartment and two standing at the doors. Nay, there are persons who close the windows on the "down" side, preferring to bear the close atmosphere of the compartments to the sun at that time of the day. The comfort with which one travels during this hot weather, what with the overcrowding, the closing of the windows and the blocking of the upper portions of the doors by bodies dense enough to exclude breeze and light, may be better imagined than described. I shall not mention the slighter discomforts felt when travelling by other trains, but this much is certain, that if the ladies get another compartment to themselves in the two second class carriages of each train, the gentlemen will not have room enough for themselves. The only remedy that I can see is to attach another second class carriage to the up trains between 9 and 10 a.m. and the down between 5 and 6 p.m. Should this not be done, I can foresee that persons living within easy distances of the Fort, say, at Marine Lines or Churney Road, will rather patronise the dearer and packed up, but airy, trains than get roasted or have to wait for the next train that stops at those stations.

The Railway authorities have been so kind as to reserve a double compartment for smokers. The fact stands, however, that any and every one gets into those compartments, rendering it necessary for smokers to seek seats elsewhere, where they are liable to be stopped from smoking.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, Oct. 22. G. M. S.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have the misfortune to be under the necessity of travelling on the B. B. Line by the mixed train at 6 a. m. every day. The traffic at this time is usually heavy, and the accommodation insufficient to meet requirements. The rush is—as a rule—for a second class carriage, of which there is only one. In this yesterday were 19 passengers, three trunks—all nearly, if not quite, a yard in length—and sundry beds. The trunks, which were of wood, were set on the seats; so were the beds. To travel thus for an hour with a lively and talkative set of people, all holding forth in a strange jargon, not in the sweetest harmony, is a trial of patience, it must be admitted, most people would rather not be submitted to, and it is to avoid a recurrence of the annoyance that I bring the matter to the notice of the authorities concerned, who are bound, I presume, to see to the comfort of those they cater for.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 25. TOMMY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Do the G. I. P. Railway authorities consider it good order to confine 3rd class passengers before or after their tickets are examined in narrow rooms at their stations? Why should the examination of tickets not commence early enough to avoid confusion on the arrival of a train? Why should the ticket collectors be allowed to loiter about till the train is in, when they come and civilly exclaim "jaldee karo," "jaldee ticket bataо," as if the passengers were at fault in having gone to the station at all? Even after examination of tickets why should people be kept confined?

It is a wonder that the station building at Poona does not attract the attention of the Managers of the Company. Imagine the inconvenience caused when more than 500 persons are penned in like sheep in a Dharamsala meant to accommodate about 100 persons 25 years ago, before being permitted to go on the platform. At some places the system of separating the males from the females, on the examination of tickets, prevails. A young native female, much in need of help from her male companion, considers both her body and property exposed to danger, when separated from him.

I bring this to the notice of the public in order that the Railway authorities may know the distress of poor passengers, to alleviate which they have shown themselves so much inclined.—Yours, &c.,

A THIRD CLASS PASSENGER.

Ahmednagar, Oct. 21.

A HINT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipality is strangely inconsistent. At one time it takes a fit into its head and slows our principal thoroughfares to go unwatered for days together; at another time the roads are deluged to such an extent that walking is made extremely uncomfortable. On other occasions we see Municipal labourers sweeping the roads and raising the dust with a vengeance, and again we are troubled with a vitiated atmosphere caused by the odour from what are called in grim humour the Municipal "scent bottles" which parade the streets at all times of the day with an utter disregard for the public health. It is to this last nuisance that I desire to call the attention of our Municipal authorities. We can put up with all sorts of inconveniences as long as they do not become dangerous; but when the public health is affected, I think it is high time that a voice was raised in order that steps might be taken to remedy an evil which is growing day by day. Residents at Byculla, and especially at Bellasis Road, are continually troubled with these carts which are to be met with at all times of the day. It is impossible to move about with any degree of comfort, for the nuisance is to be met with in every direction. At one time it used, I believe, to be the practice for these carts to go on their rounds at night, and deposit their collections before sunrise, but latterly this practice has been put aside, and they go about whenever the fancy takes them. I trust the matter will be looked into by the responsible authorities, and steps taken to remedy the evil as speedily as possible.—Yours, &c,

A RESIDENT OF BELLASIS ROAD.

Oct. 18.

THE EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to your editorial remarks in yesterday's issue regarding the formation of the Bombay East Indian Association, permit me to inform you that at the conclusion of the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service at the Catholic Cathedral the loyal East Indian Catholics present on the occasion assembled at the Parochial Hall, and it was unanimously resolved at that meeting to start an Association to defend and watch the interests of the community, the Jubilee Committee being entrusted with the carrying out to details such as the drafting of rules and the formation of a working committee. The formation of the Association was the outcome of the enthusiastic feelings that pervaded the community at the time, and the desire to commemorate in a permanent manner the Jubilee of our beloved Queen-Empress, and no more fitting or public occasion could have been chosen for its inauguration than the day of the Jubilee. The Association is already working and numbers are daily joining it, so that it is now impossible to act up to your suggestion and call a general meeting. Your remark about lawyers' letters may mislead some people into thinking that the matter is something more than the trifling agitation by a few discontented people whose tendencies are more destructive than constructive. A letter was some time back addressed to the President by Messrs. Winter and Burder on behalf of the dissentients, requesting that a general meeting be convened.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 25. EOS.

BOMBAY ABKARI GRIEVANCES.

The following petition on the subject of the Abkari Policy in the Bombay Presidency has been presented to His Excellency the Governor by the owners of toddy-trees, bhundaries, ryots and others, residing in the Mahim taluka of the Thana district:—

WITHDRAWAL OF RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Your Excellency's petitioners beg to approach your Excellency in Council most humbly to beg for a redress of grievances that are likely to result from the Government Resolution published in June last, whereby certain limited rights and privileges in the enjoyment of which they were from 1836, are withheld from them from January next, and their condition is rendered much worse than it was even before the said privileges were granted to them.

In the Tarapur Mahal of the aforesaid taluka, before the Abkari Act was passed, a farm was never granted for the sale of toddy and liquor, but the owners were at liberty to draw and sell toddy, and to distil and sell liquor, on payment of a certain *fee* called "*anpasi*." This right was given to them by a Resolution of the Bombay Government dated 11th September, 1833. In the beginning, every toddy-drawer was charged at the rate of 5 Rs. per annum and subsequent to this i.e. from 1845-46 every 100 date-trees, or 20 brab-trees were charged at the rate of 5 Rs. per annum. On payment of this small amount of fee, the tree-owners were at liberty to dispose of their produce of toddy and liquor as they liked. In parts of the said Taluka, other than the Tarapur Mahal a farm was granted for the sale of toddy and liquors previous to the year 1878, but even then the owner of the tree, or the Bhandari had the right of drawing toddy and distilling liquor, but not of retailing both of them to any body, but only to those who were farmers. If these retail dealers did not pay them their proper cost, they were allowed to sell their toddy and liquor to any other farmer out of the limits of their locality,—nay, they were even allowed to retain as much quantity at home as was sufficient for their daily consumption. Such was the system before the Abkari Act was in force by which, both, toddy and liquor, were cheap and of a better quality, and the owners of trees and Bhandaris made their bread by an honest occupation.

LEFT AT THE MERCY OF ONE MAN.

Now after the year 1878, under the Abkari Act, the whole system is changed; our rights are withheld without any consideration, and a monopoly was granted for drawing and selling raw toddy, and distilling and selling liquor to one man, and nobody was allowed to draw toddy without his permission. The result of this was, that they were under his thumb, and were left exclusively at his mercy. These farmers will have no competition to meet, with within the respective limits of their licenses, and thus the price of toddy and liquor will be increased, and a tendency to adulterate the stuff will be produced. Your Excellency may be aware of the evils that would result where there is no competition in any business. Your petitioners have no means to cope with rich and influential farmers, and more so, to go cross with them, and to fight against any infringements of the terms of their license on their part. They use false measures, and sell liquor of a less strength than is allowed. In proof of this, here is an instance, which will fully convince your Excellency. The Government has fixed the selling price of the *modern* liquor (66 under proof) at 1 Re. 12 annas per gallon, and if a whit more be charged it would be an infringement of the terms on which license is issued. But the farmers sell liquor to their shop-keepers at their Depots, receiving 1 Rs. 12 annas per gallon, plus one or two annas more to make up the deficit, thus charging them on the whole 1 Re. 13 annas or 1 Re. 14 annas per gallon instead of 1 Re. 12 annas, the fix selling price. The shop-keeper is to bear the wheel-hire and the rent of his shop, even though it be 20 or any number of miles distant from the depots. The farmer does not pay him a pie as his pay; as a matter of course, the shop-keeper must by means, fair or foul, make as much money as would suffice to defray these expenses. This state of things exists for the last five or six years. The farmers being rich and influential people, for the most parts none dared to lay open their trickery. Toddy and *modern* liquor have not the same fixed selling prices, the latter being dearer. Toddy liquor being ordered to be sold cheaper, is not generally sold. Thus your petitioners are required to buy *modern* liquor which, though not conducive to their health, they cannot help buying. Besides this, the farmers cannot provide good toddy every where as they have no convenience to draw it as much as to meet the demand for it.

THE FARM-SYSTEM SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

Your petitioners have repeatedly applied to abolish the farm-system, but, they fear, a deaf ear has been turned to all their requ

(a) that the toddy shop-licenses should not be put to public auction, but should be granted, as at present, to those that would apply at the fixed license-fee,

(b) that the exhorbitant toddy-tree-tax may be reduced, as it is not reduced in our Taluka,

(c) that the fixing of the selling price of toddy be discontinued,

(d) that the duty on toddy liquor should be half of that on *mowra* liquor, and the former should be sold at half the rate of the latter,

(e) farms of liquor should not be granted for 3 years but separate licenses should be granted as in Bombay,

(f) the Abkari year should be reckoned as at present from August to July, and not from January to January.

WHAT THEY READ IN JAPAN.

A CORRESPONDENT at Tokio gives some interesting facts regarding the kind of literature most affected by the Japanese. He writes :—

GREAT NOVEL READERS.

In looking through an open-air book-stall the other day, I came across Japanese versions of "A Dead Secret," "Miss Christabel," "Les Misorables," "Le Maitre de Forge," "Serge Panine," "Monte Cristo," and a brave but unfortunate metrical translation of some of Tennyson's and Browning's poems. The Japanese are great novel-readers. Bakin, one of the most prolific of writers, who reached the zenith of his fame simultaneously with Balzac, is still regarded as the model novelist of all times, although the ancient romances of graceful sentimentalists of the past still find ardent admirers. Some of the stories are as attractive and pleasant as the best inspirations of Boccaccio. They are so quaint, such inimitable mosaics of prose and verse, so sweet and tender, that in reading them one almost catches the faint fragrance of the cherry blossoms, or the distant melodious throb of the lute touched by the dainty court ladies of five centuries ago. It is a pity that the novelists of the present care more for the suffrage of the public than the applause of the artistic world.

The court is Europeanized and no longer the inspiration of poetic conceptions and elegant wit. The writers of the present cater to the prevalent taste for sensational, highly spliced romances, in which as many of the principle actors as possible commit suicide, perform valorous deeds as bandits, run off with the wrong women, or breaking hearts by the wholesale. Books of this description fill the market, with illustrations in keeping with the text.

POLITICAL NOVELS.

Political novels just now the fashion, are of a distinctly higher class. "The Beauty of Women" is one of the most remarkable in this connection. The seventh volume has just been handed to the expectant public, and up to the end of the sixth the wandering hero had contracted a violent attachment for five "beautiful" women in as many "beautiful" countries. To the foreign and critical reader this tale call to mind the voyages of Sinbad, plus Sterne's "Sentimental Journey" and a sprinkling of Ouida in her most rampant mood. Yet there is no doubt that the author intends his story to have a political significance in the sense that Japan can flourish neither intellectually nor physically under the present administration. "The Plum Tree in the Snow" is a much better and more instructive book. It depicts the condition of Japan some centuries hence, and, under the guise of a simple narration of events, is stingingly satirical. "The Life of a Great Statesman," founded on the life of the late Lord Beaconsfield, is somewhat drier, but far more healthful and certainly more ennobling in its tendency.

Not belonging to this category, and certainly not a Japanese compilation, is Smiles, "Self-Help," yet it is one of the most popular works in this country—a fact which reflects no little credit on the reading public. The first translation of this well-known book was made some ten years ago by a Japanese scholar whose limited knowledge of the English language caused his work to be inaccurate. Since then other and better translations have appeared, while the English original and German versions have been introduced as text books into several schools.

PROGRESS OF JOURNALISM.

Journalism is making rapid progress, although the largest daily in Japan has not more than 20,000 subscribers. In Tokio there are five leading dailies, besides over a dozen of less importance. The (*Jiji Shimpo*) *Times* is undoubtedly the best edited newspaper in this country, and next to it comes the Tokio *Daily News*, a semi-official organ. Among recent successful papers may be noted the Friend of the People, edited by a young politician who promises to become one of the most powerful advocates of the people in the parliament which is to be established in 1890. Among the papers of the central and southern provinces the Osaka *Morning Sun* deserves mentioned as having the largest circulation of any journal in Japan. In a Japanese newspaper Imperial ordinances, new laws and regulations come first; then the editorial (one only); then local and foreign telegrams, domestic and foreign paragraphs, correspondence, mail notices and time-tables, and finally one meager page of advertisements. Only one daily paper in the empire gives more than four pages of mental pabulum to its subscribers. Of illustrated papers there is quite a large number; but they are invariably commonplace, given to slangy expressions, sensational sketches, and more than questionable personal remarks.

OCCIDENTAL CIVILISATION.

There is something pathetic in the intense earnestness with which the Japanese are endeavouring to make occidental civilisation their own. No branch of thought, however obstruse, but has found exponents and enthusiastic admirers among them; no art, whether music, painting or acting, but this progressive people is striving to cultivate. Spencer, Mill, Adam Smith and Bacon; Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Milton; Bulwer Lytton and Alexander Dumas are as familiar to the learned Japanese as they are to Americans or Englishmen. And this, too, not by means of having studied the original, but generally through the medium of translations. The great stumbling-block in the way of Japanese students is the laborious and complex system of writing upon the acquirement of which they have to spend years of study. To read even what appears. In the daily papers requires a knowledge of more than 2,000 Chinese ideograms or characters. For while the Japanese have a fine alphabet, or rather syllabary, of their own, only those of the poorest education employ it to the exclusion of the complex symbols borrowed from China. Despite the great advance in all else, the Japanese Government shows great conservatism in still making the reading of the Chinese classics obligatory in all Government schools. And yet, in order to understand the precepts of Confucius, a knowledge of more than 4,000 characters is absolutely necessary.

SPELLING REFORM.

The Roman letter or spelling-reform society was formed some three years ago to counteract this tendency. Some few books have been printed in this alphabet, which is essentially the same as our own, with the exception of the letters x, v, q and l, these not appearing in the Japanese tongue. But while this society numbers some 10,000 members, all pledged to correspondent in and make as much use as possible of the new alphabet, the use of the Roman symbols is restricted, and makes much less headway in Japan than the Volapuk of the German theologian in Austria and France, or than the spelling reform in America. Despite this fact, the *Journal of the University of Tokoi*, started last year, shows that the Japanese are fully able to express their thoughts and publish their discoveries in English, German or French. Nor is the university the only institution which publishes a bimonthly or quarterly journal in these three languages. The Geological Society has its monthly publications edited in English as well as in Japanese, and its example is followed by a number of learned bodies in the metropolis and larger cities.

CHEAP LITERATURE.

Reprints are cheap in Japan, though the engraver—for nearly all reprints are lithographed—often slips up on such puzzling letters as x and q. Nearly all of the standard readers have been reprinted here. One can buy a copy of Macaulay's "Warren Hastings" for less than 6c., and the essay on Bacon and Lord Clive costs no more. Yet these reprints command no very large sale; it is the translations of standard European writers that meet with the approval of the public. A Japanized version of the Merchant of Venice, with fearful and wonderful illustrations—Shylock in stripped pantaloons, and Bassanio smoking a 5c cigar—may be bought for about 8c. Bulwer's "Rienzi," "Last of the Barons," and other such works, have been translated into the vernacular.

THE following revised classification of special and district jails has been approved by the Madras Government :—The European Prison at Ootacamund ranks as a special jail, with an allowance of Rs. 100 to the officer in medical and administrative charge. The District Jails of Bellary, Cuddalore, Vizagapatam and Madura rank in the 2nd class, with allowances of Rs. 100; those of Nellore, Berhampore, Cuddapah, Calicut, Guntur and Mangalore in the 3rd class, with allowances, of Rs. 75; whilst Kurnool ranks in the 4th class, with an allowance of Rs. 50. The classification has been determined with regard to the number of prisoners which the jails are capable of accommodating.

AT the recent examination, held in London, of candidates for the Civil Service of India, Mr. J. G. Fraser, son of Mr. Alexander Fraser, Superintending Inspector of Stamps and Taxes in Scotland, took the first place. Mr Fraser obtained 122 marks more than had ever been obtained in any similar examination.

THE PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the Church Congress, which has been sitting at Wolverhampton, a paper on "Socialism and Christianity" by the Bishop of Derry was read. Taken in connection with the demonstrations of the unemployed which are now taking place in London, the paper and the discussion to which it gave rise are of particular interest. The Bishop of Derry, in his paper, said :—

IDEAL SOCIALISM.

Socialism may be considered as (1) a sentiment; as (2) an aspiration; or as (3) a fixed and formulated system pursuing a definate end by definite means. Socialism as a spirit is shocked by the disproportion between capitalists and mechanics, between landlords and tenants, between rich and poor. As an aspiration it aims at ameliorating the moral, intellectual, and social condition of the greatest number. But as a fixed doctrine it maintains that social equality must be established in the most rigorous form, and social inequality absolutely levelled. The means to be adopted are complete redistribution of property and recasting of human society—revolution, communism, abolition even of family life. The sentiment and aspiration of Socialism are distinctively Christian. To be pained by the discrepancies of conditions round us; to own the enormous chasm yawning between Lazarus and Dives; to hold the brotherhood and essential equality of all the children of our Father; to maintain certainly not the abstract right to education, fair wages, fitting homes, and civilizing rest, but the moral expediency of bringing these blessings within the reach of all who will use them—if this is the spirit of Socialism, so it is also the spirit of Christianity.

NOBLE SELF-SURRENDER.

In Germany we hear of Socialists, Evangelical and Catholic. In England the ideas announced by Maurice and Kingsley have been carried out with a noble self-surrender, more especially by certain of our ritualist brethern. I myself have seen with wonder and humiliation one or two dark places in London and Portsmouth visibly becoming fringes of the Kingdom of Light, and as I have seen I have said to myself, "after all, every Christian is a bit of a Socialist, and every Socialist is a bit of a Christian." This proposition may sound extravagant, but here is one proof of it. Socialism only exists in Christian countries. We find it under every form of government Republican as well as Monarchical, in Germany in France, in America. But there no Hindoo, no Mahomedan, no Buddhist Socialists, or if there are, they have furtively lighted their tapers at some Christian flame. Thus the spirit and aspiration of Socialism has a Christian aspect. But, further, one leading demand of Socialism is by anticipation granted in the Gospel—first granted in it. A respectful view of the working classes—of the "masses," who are sometimes so recklessly opposed to "classes," is one great demand of Socialism. The Christian teacher may practically say to the masses :—"With the advance of democracy you have come in for your fortune. Long ago you were serfs—pawns upon the political chess-board, or less than pawns. Now, as the ascension rose by votes you silently build up the whole political reef. Consider calmly who were your friends before you came in for your fortune. Two classes assuredly were not. The philosophers were not. 'Mechanics,' cried Aristotle, 'are incapable of true philosophy. They are but slaves to the public. Anything which carves the body or stains the hands is plebeian.' (Polit. III., 4, 5.) Times have changed, but the Irish Land Acts keep the minds of philosophers. Nor were politicians your friends. Who, then, were your first true friends?" My argument is that Socialism as a sentiment and an aspiration is of Christian origin. But if we are to be just to Socialism, we are also to be just to truth.

THE DESTRUCTIVENESS OF MODERN SOCIALISM.

The ultimate developments of Socialism are, indeed not likely to find favour in our country. The Socialism of Bakounine calls for universal destruction of the present social system; for soil and capital as the collective property of the inhabitants; for the suppression of the State; for the substitution of the family free and equalized from all oppressive connexion which makes of the wife and child the slaves of the husband and father. The "amorphous socialism," which aims at the destruction of the family is, no doubt, with perfect honesty, repudiated by the great majority of British Socialists. Still, far short of these delirious extravagances, there are ideas of Socialism which, if they were really taken up by Christians men, may be the fruitful germ of such social agony as Ireland is suffering from even now. Experiments in Socialism are to be avoided. Such experiments are especially tempting to two orders of men. They are tempting to politicians. They are peculiarly dangerous, because they sound so benevolent. Yet they are really mean. The bribery of a single voter is the degradation of one conscience; the bribery of a class is the degradation of a section of a race. (Cheers.) Disinterestedness in such bids can only be assumed when they benefit a class without votes.

A WARNING TO CLERGYMEN.

But let me say that tempering, playing with Socialism, is especially to be avoided by us of the clergy. Perilous concessions by Christian men to social heresies are in the air. The Christian pulpit would be a sad centre to choose for spreading the germs of social zymotic disease. We shall be poor followers of the fathers in spirit by repeating words which are now a mischievous anachronism. Declamations against the rich as rich and exaggerated statements about luxury need to be more carefully pruned than they are usually. Luxury is the habit of using a wrong superfluity, or one which is unjustifiable relatively to the claims upon us, or which tends to relax our principles. Socialism is met by Christianity as a spirit, not as a minute and positive law. "Neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own," is not the charter of a society of *sans culottes*. It is not Karl Marx's "Capital" in a religious form. It is not a law forbidding possession which would annihilate inheritance, and so kill at the root the most primary from of unselfishness among men—that of providing for their children. The sacred historian speaks of a sweet enthuiasm of love and self-sacrifice. Similarly, luxury is to be deprived of its evils, not by laying an embargo upon particular products, which, if it could be carried out, would paralyze whole industries, but by the central spiritual idea of the Gospel.

SENTIMENTAL SOCIALISM.

The history of the factory system supplies a strong argument against thoughtless indulgence in the sentimental Socialism which is so freely applied to many things just now, especially to the tenure of land. When machinery was first introduced a fierce opposition arose from spinners and weavers. Let us be sure that we know something of economical laws. Our staff of theological professors might profitably be increased by the endowment of a chair of christain Sociology. On the whole, then, when we are called upon to deal with these questions, we should do justice to the sentiment and aspiration of Socialism. Not the less should we firmly speak the truth, refusing to propagate popular Socialist fallacies. Men's wishes are one thing, their wants are another. He who panders to their wishes has the popularity of a day, and is then found out. He who ministers in their wants wins an ineradicable love, for those wants are ineradicable.

HOW TO MEET SOCIALISM.

In two ways must we meet Socialism. We must show that the church is a living mother. The coffee-room and reading-room, the temperance society, the succession of humble but beautiful agencies which are springing up year after year speak for themselves. The true progress of human society is not by agencies or Socialistic or; simi-Socialistic; not by revolutions; not by changing forms of government; not by multiplying laws; not by mere social experiment. A great living social philosopher (M. de Laveleye) comes to the conclusion that "the sole real preservative gainst Socialism is the diffusion of property" especially the creation of peasant proprietors. Such measures may be wise, but they are not final and sufficient. "The ideal of Socialism is plenty and equally. "The social question," it has been said, "is a question of the stomach." No doubt the city of God itself is a place where men hunger no more, neither thirst any more. But supposing this attained in glorified workhouses and model lodging-houses, what then? As I lay down Socialist books I sometimes seem to see men, each like the other, ticketed and labelled, and hear the boast "There are none but workmen here." Then they can have no physician, no priest, no magistrate, no poet, no artist. Give humanity any death but dying of dulness; the slow holocaust of humdrum, the stertorous martyrdom of stupidity. Man without an ideal means man without hope. The second element of Socialist ideal is equality In search for this you must descend to the family But there stands the eternal in equality; the head of the woman is the man But man wants far more than this poor ideal. Socialism takes no account of the spiritual nature, says nothing of sorrow or sin, of penitence or pardon. In the perfectly-drained rows of model lodging-houses where it proposes to feed the millions of the future it makes no provision against these inherent evils of our earthly condition, It may squeeze all things flat; it cannot make all the things new. To preach the crucified and risen Christ is to develop all that is true, and refute all that is in Socialism. (Cheers.)

THE SOCIALISM OF TO-DAY.

The discussion which ensued upon the reading of this paper was opened by Mr. H. H. Champion, who is still remembered in Bombay, where he was a young artillery officer. Mr. Champion claimed to speak with some knowledge of socialism. The following is a summarised report of his remarks :—

There was more than one form of Socialism struggling for existence in England to-day, and it was to be seen which variety would survive. He was only concerned to defend the kind of Socialism with which he was specially identified, and which, as those who closely watched the movement would know, he was endeavouring to have officially accepted by the Socialist organizations. He and those who thought with him saw that a vast amount of evil existed in the social condition of the people. Without denying in the least the power of the individual to rise above his surroundings, they believed that the character of men in the mass, of the average man, was very much affected by their material condition, that vice, drunkenness laziness, selfishness, cruelty, with their consequences would never disappear so long as we were a nation of mere individuals. The extremes of wealth and poverty alike almost entirely prevented the possibility of a general attainment of that physical and mental health which was the basis of moral health. He was not arguing that the character of every man was irrevocably moulded by his circumstances, but he did argue that circumstances, had an immense effect, that without simultaneously striving to alter the environment or to remove almost overwhelming temptations to be bad, it was largely lost labour to exhort men to be good.

WEALTH THE CAUSE OF POVERTY.

What was the main cause of the existance of low wages, long hours, and uncertainty of employment, of bad houses, bad food, bad clothes, and lack of leisure, education, and employment, in community so wealthy as the British nation? First, the possession by individuals of the means of producing all wealth; second, the consequent unlimited power of those individuals to fix the conditions under which alone the propertied class would allow to the masses access to the means of satiafying their needs; third, the self-regarding instinct in man which prompted those propertied individuals to deny such access unless they were to gain by it; and fourth, the fact that the non-propertied class were compelled by their necessities to accept whatever conditions were offered them.

WHAT ENGLAND DID AND DID NOT.

England had emancipated black slaves that worked as a rule for 45 hours a week for a wholesome living, spent wealth like water to send the Bible to the heathen, yet bought female labour in the cheapest market; subscribed thousands to aid a few score sufferers by earthquake or flood, yet allowed railway servants to be killed by the hundred and maimed by the thousand every year, through accidents that could be prevented by an outlay of a quarter per cent. on the capital (loud cheers); spent £15,000 upholstering Westminister Abbey in order to thank God, who lived in temples not made with hands that one woman had not died—(Loud cries of "Shame" and "Rot' followed by marks of disapprobation.)

The President said that whatever differences of opinion might exist, he hoped there would not be a repetition of such remarks of disapprobation as they had just heard.

Mr. Champion (who was met with cries of "Withdraw"),—Will you allow me to repeat it? (Loud cries of "No, no.") Proceeding with his paper, he said the State grudge the dole of a free meal to helpless starvelings in our board schools but did not think twice about laying out £4,000 to ease the stream of carringes taxring Hyde Park-corner; and never thought at all of using the national wealth to stem and divert the flood of the unemployed flowing to the workhouse door or the suicide's grave. Acting on the above propositions, socialists would commence at once to limit the right of property to take advantage of the necessities of the poor by a further and drastic application of the principles of the Factory Acts, the Irish Land Acts, and the recent Shop Hours Regulation Acts. (Cheers.) Referring to the characteristic of Socialism, which often excited prejudice against them, he said they used strong language, for which he had been indicated and acquitted. The cause of this unmeasured vehemence could be found in the cowardly conduct of practical politicians. They took a fair sum for land, for the tenant, but scouted the idea of a fair day's work for a fair day's wages for a tramwaymen and the bakers in London. (Cheers.) The direct inference from this might be unpleasant, but he challenged any one to deny his truth. Ireland would give them no peace until they had settled her social question in a manner she thought fair. He could tell them that it was his opinion that if the spirit of the New Testament had been boldly and fearlessly preached to rich and poor in England there would be no Socialist movement to discuss, and he believed it to be the opinion of every working class audience he had ever addressed. (Cheers.)

A HINT TO THE PRIMATE.

There was among the poor a strong belief in the simple doctrine of the Gospel, but a great disbelief in the sincerity of a Church that many of them, rightly or wrongly, thought had tarned that doctrine into "Christless creed that spits on Christ." Let them put themselves in the place of a tramp when he reads "Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," and hears that the Primate, with his £15,000 a year and two palaces, speaking of the lot of some wretchedly paid toilers in East London, said that it might be "alleviated by spiritual consolation. Let them remember the scourging of the cords in the temple when they found in English churches seats sold as in a theatre. Those might be hard sayings, but he asked them whether they could not see their way to doing what Socialist, a demagogue, and an agitator conceived to be the plain duty of all Christian men especially representatives of the established Church, in a time at which all men acknowledged the approach of a period of social danger and disturbance.

THE ANTAGONISM OF CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Every day he was more clearly that thing needful to save our country from grave calamity was that just men should stand between the opposing hosts of capital and labour and tell the whole truth fearlessly to each absolutely unmoved by the *vultus instantis tyranni* or by the *civium ardor prava jubentium*—to King Capital that the claims of labour are in the main rightful, and that true patriotism and true religion demand that they be generously and fairly met; to the clamouring hosts of labour that if as they are strong they will be merciful demand not vengence for the past, but only justice for the future, and argue their case without passson or prejadi ce, then the Churches and creeds and sects could and would put aside their minor differences for the moment, and find in their common worship at the Cross of Christ an overmastering impulse to unite in bringing about a speedy but peaceful solution of the social problem. (Cheers.)

The discussion was continued by Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., and other speakers who, while disapprovingly of the theories of modern socialists, recognised the justness of many of their aspirations.

MR. C. A. LIDSTONE, a Hooghly Pilot, has published a pamphlet in which he develops a scheme for the better organisation of the Bengal Pilot Service. One of the chief sources of dissatisfaction in the Department is the unduly large percentage reserved by the Government out of the full pilotage charged to the ship-owners, and the lead-money, as it is called, for the remuneration of the leadsmen. Mr. Lidstone submits that this latter sum is altogether extravagant, and that were the Department properly organised, the present charge on account of Establishment would more than cover all legitimate expenses and still leave a handsome balance, which Mr. Lidstone suggests should be applied to a reduction of that portion of the pilotage retained by the Government, to be eventually taken off the pilotage dues of the port. The heaviest sum appropriated from this portion of the fund last year was the Rs. 53,781 on account of the up-keep of the s. s. Undaunted. It is shown that this vessel made within the year 19 trips to various stations, covering a distance of 4,464 miles in all, on duties wholly unconnected with the service for which she is exclusively intended. On Pilot service only 12 trips to the Sandheads and back were made during the year, representing a total run of 3,000 miles, and the impropriety therefore, of charging this heavy sum to the Pilot Establishment is clear. The same may be said of the steam-launch Calcutta, the whole cost of whose up-keep (Rs. 2,000) is debited to the Pilot Establishment, although we are told the launch is used almost exclusively by the Port Officer in his capacity as such, and not as the head of the Pilot Service. With a view to the re-organisation of the Department on a sound and equitable basis, Mr. Lidstone suggests the following changes :—

1st.—That the Service should be made an entirely covenanted one, by amalgamating the licensed with the covenanted pilots.

2nd—Increase the pensions, and give pensions for time service.

3rd.—Place all the 60 per cent pilots on the 50 per cent terms.

4th—Grant a minimum pay scale.

5th.—Pay a fee to pilots for proceeding inward to, or outward from, Saugor during the night.

6th.—Reduce the office establishment, and place a Branch Pilot at its head as Superintendent of Pilots, with a Senior Master as Personal Assistant.

7th—Take the S. S. Undaunted and the steam-launch Calcutta off the list of pilot vessels, and hire a tug steamer when necessary for pilot service work.

8th.—Gazette the officers of the Pilot Service.

9th.—Reduce the pilotage.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE SACRIFICE IN PERSIA.

A TEHERAN correspondent gives the following account of the Eed-i-Gurban—the Festival of the Sacrifice—during which all the poorer sort of Mohammedans in Persia feast and make merry at the expense of their richer neighbours :—

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF SHEEP.

I am afraid to say how many millions of sheep have been sacrificed to-day in Persia alone. They must be countless, for my Mirza assures me gravely that in Teheran alone not less than one krore (500,000) of carcases have been distributed, each one killing from one to one hundred or more sheep, according to his means. The Eed-i-Gurban was established by the Prophet at Medina on the 10th of the month Zu-l-Hajand, although at first intended as part of the ceremonies of the Mekkan pilgrimage, has come to be observed all over Islam as a day of sacrifice and rejoicing.

SACRIFICE OF A CAMEL BY THE SHAH.

The Shah on this day sacrifices, by deputy, a camel in one of the public places of the city. Some prince of the blood is selected each year for the office, and for the moment is vested with the jagheh, or ensign of royalty, which he wears in his hat. This year a curious incident occurred in connection with the Festival. The camel intended for sacrifice was brought for the Shah's inspection, and while waiting at the palace door the poor beast wandered up a few steps leading to the passage through which His Majesty was to emerge, and before he could be driven back the Shah entered the corridor and stood face to face with the animal. The beast seemed to seek the sanctuary of the Shah-in-Shah, and to say with its beautiful liquid eyes. "Do not slay me." Like his prototype Issac, whose piteous looks doubtless withheld the murderous hand of his father, Abraham, the poor animal did not plead in vain. His Majesty ordered him to be taken away to the royal menagerie garden, and there to be specially cared for all the rest of his days.

A GHASTLY SPECTACLES.

Another camel was brought forward, approved, and led away to the slaughter. This took place to-day in front of one of the royal gardens, the Nigaristan, and in presence of vast crowds of the populace. At the appointed hour the Shah's Deputy, clad in shawls and covered with jewels, approached the beast, and, poising his spear in the air, drove it deep into the animals chest. The portion of skin and flesh attaching to the spear-head was cut out and borne back to the palace, where the Shah received it in state. Immediately His Majesty's Deputy withdrew the people rushed in and tore the quivering carcase in a thousand pieces, fighting and often wounding each other like savages for bits of the flesh, to eat of which it considered meritorious.

ANCIENT CEREMONIES.

In former days in Persia, as even now in Turkey, this ceromony was observed in a more imposing and orderly manner. Thus we read that in the time of Shah Abbas, 1338-1628, "The Persians had a great reverence for this Festival, saying that it was a camel and not a ram which God sent to reprieve Ishmael (affirming that Ishmael was to have been sacrificed, and not Issac.) They choose out for this ceremony one of the fairest camels they can meet withal, and adorn and dress him up with several plates of counterfeit gold and silver, and then lead him without the city to a place which is made for the purpose on the other or Julfa side of the river of Ispahan, the Derogha, or Provost, accompanying the people. The King was formerly wont to be at this feast, accompanied by his nobility, and I have seen him there; but of late years he never goes, the Derogha supplying his place. When the King went thither, several mountains (priests) prayed for half an hour, after which the King took a kind of javelin and darted it against the camel; but now, in the absence of the King, the Derogha gives the first stroke. At the same time they fling the camel to the ground, with ropes tied to his legs, and cutting off his head and neck together, they divided the rest of the body into eleven parts more, to the end that all the five guilds or companies may have every one twelve share. Each company carries its share to the master of the company's house, who is generally the ancientest among them; which part is salted and kept till the next feast, while the piece of the year before, till then preserved, is boiled with rice, and is the foundation of the feast for the chief men of the company, who take it for an honour to eat of it. For the rest, or poorer folk of the company, they have rice with mutton and hens, and besides that distribute large alms to the poor." (Tavernier's Travels, 1678.)

NAPOLEON'S HEART.

A LONDON correspondent writes :—Although it might be thought that Napoleon the First's heart was the part of his anatomy least likely to trouble future generations, the old story of its being stolen by rats has once more been revived. The story has been given in many ways, all of them confuted, though there is no doubt that a rat did attempt to make away with Napoleon's heart, as if to emphasise the grim Shakespearian philosophy about great men's dust stopping a bunghole. I believe the origin of the story, and consequently all that is true in it, used to be told by a Dr. Arnott, whose grave near Carlyle's in the Ecclefechan Churchyard is pointed out to any visitors who care to know that there lies the medical man who attended Napoleon when the latter was on his deathbed. Dr. Arnott was appointed by the British Government to attend Napoleon after Waterloo, and I have met Ecclefechan persons who remembered the gifts given to the doctor by the Emperor. They included a snuff-box, which was considered too valuable for ordinary uses. After settling in Ecclefechan, Dr. Arnott frequently recalled incidents connected with his attendance on the Emperor, and one concerned the attempted theft of the heart. It was this doctor who removed the heart, and, according to his own story, he washed it and placed it for the night in a basin in his bed-room. He was wakened in the night time by a noise, and started up to see a rat pulling the heart along the floor. Dr. Arnott jumped out of bed and recovered the heart. The story in favour here at present is that the heart having really disappeared, one of a sheep was put in its place. Another account says that the heart was stolen, but not by a rat. Several surgeons were present besides Dr. Arnott at the *post mortem* examination, and the proceedings, which were not harmonious, need not be recalled. One of the surgeons, however, withdrew from the examination. The probability is that the affair has been exaggerated with repetition, and that Dr. Arnott told everything there was to tell.

ARMY RECRUITING IN SCOTLAND.

THE accounts of the recruiting for the army during the last completed official year, which have just been made up at the War Office, show that of the 38,953 recruits passed into the service from the home enlisting agencies, 3,538 were from Scotland, 427 of these being specially enlisted for the artillery. The number of Scottish recruits enlisted for general service was 1,963, and of men for particular Scottish regiments 1,148. The greatest number of men was received at the Hamilton depots, where in all 1,122 were attested, of whom 139 joined for the Cameronians or Scottish Rifles, and 172 for the Highland Light infantry, leaving 811 who enlisted for general service. At Glencorse 751 were attested, of whom 91 were for the Royal Scots; at Stirling 268, of whom 170 were for the Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; at Perth 263, of whom 120 were for the Black Watch; at Ayr 217, of whom 143 were for the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Fort George, Inverness, 195 of whom 92 were for the Seaforths and 46 for the Camerons; at Aberdeen 191, of whom 104 were for the Gordons; and at Berwick-on-Tweed, 74, of whom 65 were for the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Of the two Scottish artillery sub-districts, the greatest number of men was received at Edinburgh where 440 were received, of whom 160 stipulated for service in the Scottish Division; the number coming in at Aberdeen being only 23, of whom 10 were for the Scottish Division.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th Oct. as compared with the statement of the 4th Oct. :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 4. Rs.	A.	P.	Oct. 18. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,53,091	15	0	18,53,091	15	0
Treasury Balances	1,80,13,048	9	8	1,77,99,997	9	7
Other Deposits	4,05,54,604	2	4	4,19,31,720	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,23,065	8	10	4,46,084	11	2
Sundries	15,00,279	3	7	15,35,138	2	5
Rs.	8,54,74,173	7	5	8,65,56,995	11	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	94,71,967	1	6	93,38,765	11	6
Other authorized Invtmts	55,18,051	2	8	56,73,085	5	4
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	70,03,618	2	2	54,27,123	4	11
Credits on do.	70,77,231	13	1	67,15,260	5	5
Bills discounted	1,82,61,353	3	1	1,88,64,582	13	7
Balances with other Banks	7,30,983	5	4	6,61,145	1	9
Bullion	1,010	5	0	1,021	2	6
Dead Stock	11,23,272	8	8	11,21,451	2	6
Stampe	9,722	13	3	9,025	4	3
Sundries	9,27,738	15	9	9,69,015	13	10
Cash at Head Office	1,58,98,555	6	8	1,58,62,597	5	6
Do. at Branches	1,53,30,515	10	6	2,09,10,464	0	6
Rs.	8,54,74,123	7	5	8,65,56,995	11	1

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its inroads. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfectant. As. 8 and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, PHILLIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE FLIGHT OF AYUB KHAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scotsman* writing from Teheran on August 30, says :—

Up till recently Ayub Khan and all his followers, to the number of about 200, were confined to the town of Teheran, where they were under the surveillance of the police and a nomial guard of Serbaz (infantry), Ayub Khan and his chief men being allowed to take exercise outside the walls whenever so inclined. Early in the summer, and on pretence of ill health, the Russian Legation understood to have obtained permission for Ayub Khan and a few of his principal followers to move out to a village about nine miles from town on the slopes of the Elburz, and near the summer quarters, of the European residents and Legations. I need hardly say that our Legation disapproved of this move, as did, I believe the Shah himself; but Russian influence and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, personal guarantee for the safe custody of the Afghans carried the day against the (as the result has shown) well-grounded fears of His Majesty and Mr. Nicolson, our able Chargé d' Affaires.

All seemed to go well up to the 17th August, when it became know that, four days before, Taj Mahommed and Mir Bacha (two of Ayub's chiefs) and some thirteen others had fled towards Herat, cutting the Teheran-Meshed telegraph line daily as they advanced. Mr. Nicolson at once made strong representations to the Persian Government, when he was assured that every means would be taken to intercept the fugitives, that they had gone without Ayub's knowledge or permission, that Ayub himself was in safe keeping, being in fact ill and confined to his anderoon for some days, in proof of which were adduced sundry letters and messages from him. Mr. Nicolson did not, however, relax his inquiries, and he soon discovered that Ayub Khan was himself amongst the fugitives, that he got away about the 14th instant, that the letters and messages were prepared beforehand and sent out daily as blinds, and that, in fact, the whole affair was so secretly planned that only two of those who remained behind were privy to it.

Ayub and his party have been traced along the Teheran-Meshed road as far as Subzevar (more than three-fourths of the distance), where they are said to have separated—some, and Ayub Khan amongst them, going north towards Ashkabad, others going south towards Turbat-i-Hidari, and the rest going on to Meshed. As the fugitives were travelling with their own horses, and therefore could not cover more than, say, forty miles a day, and as orders for their arrest could have been sent to the chief towns along the road on the 19th instant, when telegraphic communication with Meshed was restored and by which date they could only have covered at the most 300 miles, their non-arrest can only be attributed to gross negligence or treason on the part of some of the Persian authorities.

The Persians are in no way surprised at Ayub Khan's flight. They would on the contrary, be greatly perplexed if a month which had seen an eclipse of the moon, another of the sun, and an unusual display of shooting stars, had gone by without an event of some kind. If Ayub Khan had not bolted and so brought trouble, as they think, on the English, worse must have happened, perhaps, to themselves. England is therefore in this case the pig that has warded off from themselves the evil eye!

A CHARACTERISTIC RUSKIN LETTER.

MR RUSKIN having recently purchased some water-colour drawings of old Folkestone, Mr. Felix Joseph suggested in the columns of the *Folkestone Express* that he should be asked to present them to the town museum. In reply, Mr. Ruskin has written to the editor as follows :—

"Sir,—My attention has been directed to the letter in your issue of the 28th, headed 'A Peep at Old Folkestone' to which I can only reply that, as New Folkestone has sold all that was left of Old Folkstone to the service Old Nick, in the multiform personality of the South-Eastern Railway Company, charges me through said company a penny every time I want to look at the sea from the old pier, and allows itself to be blinded for a league along the beach by smoke more black than thunder clouds, I am not in the least minded to present New Folkestone with any peeps and memories of the shore it has destroyed or the harbour it has filled and polluted, and the happy and simple human life it has rendered for ever in the dear old town impossible. The drawings were bought for better illustration of Turner's work and my own on the harbours of England; and will, I hope, therefore, be put to wider service than they were likely to find in Folkestone Museum.—I am, sir, your faithful servant, J. Ruskin, Folkestone, 30th September, 1887."

"ZADKIEL" ON NEXT YEAR.

SOME interesting prophecies for next year are as usual to be called from the book of "Zadkiel." In January there is trouble in store for the King of Sweden. That monarch has the prospect before him of enemies abroad and at home plotting against him whose machinations he will only succeed in overcoming by great good fortune. In February it is the ladies turn. They are warned, at any rate, "to exercise great prudence in all affairs." In March we are to have a crop of railway accidents about the middle of the month, and railway securities will go down in value. Died by the British Government to attend Napoleon after Waterloo, and I have met Ecclefechan persons who remembered the gifts given to the doctor by the Emperor. They included a snuff-box, which was considered too valuable for ordinary uses. After settling in Ecclefechan, Dr. Arnott frequently recalled incidents connected with his attendance on the Emperor, and one concerned the attempted theft of the heart. It was this doctor who removed the heart, and, according to his own story, he washed it and placed it for the night in a basin in his bed-room. He was wakened in the night time by a noise, and started up to see a rat pulling the heart along the floor. Dr. Arnott jumped out of bed and recovered the heart. The story in favour here at present is that the heart having really disappeared, one of a sheep was put in its place. Another account says that the heart was stolen, but not by a rat. Several surgeons were present besides Dr. Arnott at the *post mortem* examination, and the proceedings, which were not harmonious, need not be recalled. One of the surgeons, however, withdrew from the examination. The probability is that the affair has been exaggerated with repetition, and that Dr. Arnott told everything there was to tell.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. St. Bernard, 1,447, arrived in Bombay on Monday evening, under Captain O R Young, laden with a cargo of Timber from Rangoon which port she left on the 15th instant.

THE B. I. Steamer Pachumba, Captain J. W. Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from the Coast and Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Mr. J. Humphery, Mr